THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,500—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1888.

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As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
12 8	70 Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12 8
22 0	120	22 0
25 0	135 Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	25 0
27 0	150	27 0
34 0	180 After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34 0
36 0	200	36 0

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton....	28th Dec 1888.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L.	CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie.....	11th ,,
†	SIAM	3011	800	H. T. Weizhell..	18th ,,
B.L.	PESHAWUR.	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BL	SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	8th ,,
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell.....	15th ,,
BL	BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell ..	15th ,,
BL	SHANNON ...	4189	800	C. R. Edwards.....	22nd ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL	PEKIN	3930	600	P. Harris.....	5th Apr.
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell ..	12th ,,
BL	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about 1889
PENINSULAR ...	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards..	17th ,,

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th November, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Bassdbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :—

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO..	5,000	800	10th Jan. '89.	10th Feb. 1889.
SINGAPORE.....	5,000	800	1st Feb. '89.	1st Mar. ,,
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK (including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th January 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particular regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th Dec. 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on 1889.
THISBE	F. Redonicich.	3,800	450	5th Jan.
AMPHITRITE ...	L. Lemesich ..	4,600	650	5th Feb.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1889.
Maria Teresa	M. Zelinka	4,200	60)	14th Jan.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 17th December, 1888.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	Sailing date.
S.S. CLAN MACGREGOR.	3,000	S. H. Palmer.	3rd Jan. On or about.

THIS steamer has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers and is fitted with every requisite for comfort. The Saloon and Cabins, are all on the Upper Deck, and Surgeon and Stewardess are carried. Passengers can be booked through to London, overland from Genoa or Marseilles, and will be landed with their baggage free of expense, at the Custom House, at port of debarkation.

For particulars as to rates of passage-money, cabin plans, &c. Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL OR MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASIA	Wm. Russell...	3550	480	24th Jan. 1889.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.				
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	15th Jan.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read ..	3395	480	26th Feb.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison ...	3317	480	29th Mar.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.				
HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby..	3380	480	3rd April.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	17th ,,
BRITANNIA...	F. Blight	3069	480	1st May.
ROUMANIA ...	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	20th ,,
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read..	3395	480	29th ,,
PERSIA	R. Hutchison ..	3547	480	29th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 19th December, 1888. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "BUSHEER," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th December, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a.m., on 30th December, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 27th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 27th December, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th January.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 31st December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th December, 1888. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. "MERKA," 1,056 tons, Captain Abbaseon, sails as above on THURSDAY, the 3rd January, 1889. For Freight and passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
LOCKSLEY HALL..	T. Collin	4,000	500	5th Feb. 89.
WERNETH HALL..	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th Feb. ,,

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	16th March.
WERNETH HALL...	T. H. S. Millard.	4,100	500	8th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	11th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

KIRBY HALL	———	2,700	300	15th Jan. 1889.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill ...	3,600	400	20th Jan. ,,
EDEN HALL	S. Hughes ...	3,600	400	9th Mar. ,,
KIRBY HALL	Phillips.....	2,700	300	6th April ,,
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	20th ,,
EDEN HALL	S. Hughes ...	3,600	400	1st June ,,

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th December, 1888.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

S. S. "QUEEN VICTORIA" arrived from London via Kurrachee, 23rd December, 1888.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for my countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's surveyor, Capt. CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the Landing sheds. After removal from the Landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. No claims will be paid after sailing of the steamer.

JOHN M. HEYN,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th December, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

	Per Bottle Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts.
Benedictine	6	4	
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	7	12	4 2
Do. do. Yellow...	6	4	3 6
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	3	2	1 14
Creme de Cacao	4	0	
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	4	0	2 4
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	5	8	2 12
Kummel	3	10	
Maraschino de Zara (the finest).....	4	0	2 4

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.
Angostura Bitters	½ bottles 24	0	13	8
Orange Bitters	24	0	13	8
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s	½ pints 12	0		
Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s				
Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s				
Ginger Brandy	25	0	...	...
Orange Brandy	30	0	...	...
Orange Wine	16	0	...	...
Ginger Wine	16	0	...	...
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s	25	0	...	...
Vermouth, French	17	0	...	...
Vermouth, Italian.....	18	0	...	...

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

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K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras; in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe.....	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0	,,
Pekoe Souchong...	,,	1	0	0	,,
Souchong.....	,,	0	14	0	,,
Mixture (Congou).	,,	0	9	6	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

BEERS, STOUTS AND CIDER.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., LD., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash Price.		Cash Price.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 6 0	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 4 0
Per case 4 doz. bottles	,, 23 0	Per case 6 doz. half-bottles	,, 23 0

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTENBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

Per dozen bottles..... Rs. 6 4 | Per dozen half-bottles ..... Rs. 4 4

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Per dozen bottles, cash..... Rs. 6 12 | Per dozen half bottles, cash ..... Rs. 4 12

	Bottles.	Half-Bottles.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, per dozen, cash	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 4
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster and Sons.....	,, 6 4	,, 4 4
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz., cash...	,, 6 12	,, 4 12
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Sons, per dozen, cash	,, 8 0	,, 5 8
KILDERKIN'S	each ,, 34 0	

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD..

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. The wonderful "Dorman" Sewing Machine, good, strong, perfect, and very cheap. Rs. 16-8.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
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NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. Beautiful items, in the new Lizard Skin Jewel cases, Scent Baskets, Ladies' Bags, etc.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
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NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. Instructive and Amusing Toys for Children.

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NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. Beautiful Fancy Boxes of Sweets, Little Hampers of Fruit, etc.

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NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. Elegant Date Stands and useful Pad Diaries.

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BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla Bridge) & POONA.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. Pretty and Useful Work Baskets, nicely fitted.

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NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. The new Elegant "Waltham" Carriage and Night Clocks. Rs. 40 and 45.

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BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla Bridge) & POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots.....	Rs. 100.
500	,, Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150. ; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450	,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	,, Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY,

WINE SHIPPERS.

TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

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COLLARD AND COLLARD. | PLEYEL AND WOLFF.

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EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

FRUIT STANDS.

	Rs.
Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in.	15
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut	27
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high	36
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in...	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in. ...	90
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter... ...	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide ; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter ...	400
Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in....	500

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

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HUMBER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

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HAT DEPARTMENT.

WE have now received an important Shipment of HATS, CAPS, &c., ex S. S. "BRINDISI" of most recent Fashionable Shapes and Shades and of Superior quality manufactured to our order by Messrs. Lincoln Bennett and Co.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

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A WELCOME PRESENT
FOR "'XMAS" AND "NEW YEAR."

MONA THE FAR FAMED ORIGINAL
THE CHOICE OF PERFUMES BOUQUET

YIELDS THE VERY—Bottle.....Re. 1-8.
SOULS OF FLOWERS. 3 for.....Rs. 4.

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WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INVALUABLE to CAVALRY, OFFICERS, HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.

Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wrist Strap, Strong and Neat.
Rs. 32-8 Nett.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
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GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!

GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

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If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

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EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

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LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

THE only WHISKY drunk at the Glasgow Exhibition. This Celebrated Whisky, favourably known all over Scotland, is the only one supplied direct from the Distillery. The greatest distillery in the world.

IT IS NO BLEND but a Pure Whisky, warranted 5 years in bulk and free from fusel oil. Not a Whisky for the Million but for those able to pay a Fair Price for a Pure and Perfect Whisky. Rs. 26 per dozen.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Wholesale Agents.

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PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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WASH NORTON'S FAMOUS WORLD OF WONDERS.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, Dec. 27.
GRAND PERFORMANCE,
ACHMED ALI BEG,
In his great Self-Decapitation Act.
A TRIP TO THE MOON,
&c. &c. &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold 4	Rs. 8-0	Dress Circle	Rs. 2-0
Orchestra Stalls	,, 3-0	Pit Stalls	,, 1-8
Dress Circle, 1st Row	,, 3-0	Gallery	,, 1-0
Back Seats	Annas 8.		

Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. To commence at 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Orchestra Stalls ..... Rs. 2
The rest of the seats ..... ,, 1
Children and Servants half price.
A. JENSEN,
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ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 7th day of January 1889, for the execution of certain works at the Vehar and Tulsi Lakes.
2. Forms of Contract, Specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 2,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. TOMLINSON, C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer, in charge Water Works.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 21st Dec., 1888.

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(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
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Almost every Indian journal has favourably noticed it.
On account of increasing patronage it has been decided not to amalgamate the journal with the Student's Magazine, as formerly advertised. The "LITERARY ALBUM," will be published as henceforth. Its policy of selections will be changed for better and the editing, will be done from the 1st of January next, by a well read gentlemen.
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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is desirous of SELLING his business, at Rangoon, of CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, IMPORTER of SEWING MACHINES, &c., as a going concern at actual cost price. The reason for parting with it is that he cannot attend to it personally. Offers to be addressed to
A. MINCK,
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THE PATENT RIGHTS in Eleven valuable Patents for the Presidency of Bombay and the Central Provinces. Worked with energy and a sufficient Capital there is over A CRORE OF RUPEES PROFIT to be obtained from the working of these Patents. A responsible Agent wanted in Bombay to sell these Patents outright, or to form a Company for working the same. Liberal terms. For further particulars apply to
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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for making Certain ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to CROSS ISLAND BATTERY, of which particulars may be learnt at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.
2. Tenders which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 500 as earnest money will be received by the under signed, at 12 noon, on FRIDAY, the 4th January, 1889.
3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.,
Ex. Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Colaba, 20th Dec., 1888.

NOTICE.

BHAVNAGAR, GONDAL, JUNAGAD, PORBANDAR RAILWAY.

THE Administration of the Bhavnagar, Gondal, Junagad, Porbandar Railway, offer for competition a PRIZE of Rs. 1,000 for the best design and working model for LATRINES for THIRD-CLASS CARRIAGES of Metre Gauge Railways, which shall get over the serious sanitary and hygienic objections that are believed by many to exist to the extension of the present system in common use in India for upper class carriages.
(2.) The requirements of such a latrine may be stated generally as follows:—
(a) To be reasonable in its first cost.
(b) Cheap and simple in its working.
(c) Self-contained.
(d) Adaptable to the present types of vehicles.
(e) Economical as regards space required.
(f) Free from any arrangement that may be calculated to be unsuited to the religious instincts and social habits of the natives generally.
(3.) The Consulting Engineer to the Government of India and the Director General of Railways, have consented to act as Judges.
(4.) In the event of any one design not entirely coming up to the full requirements, the Judges may at their discretion award the whole or part of the money to selected competitors according to the respective merits of their proposals.
(5.) The Bhavnagar Gondal Junagad Porbandar Railway to have the right of using the design or designs for which any prize may be awarded and the said designs and models as exhibited to become the property of that Railway.
(6.) All designs, which must be accompanied by working models, must be sent so as to reach the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief's Office, Ghadechi, Kathiawar, on or about, but not later than, the 31st March 1889. The designs and models received will be forwarded as soon as practicable, after that date to the Judges, and their award published as soon as received.
By Order.
R. GARDINER, Major, R.E.,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, B. G. J. P. Railway.
Ghadechi, Kathiawar, 22nd Dec. 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on MONDAY, the 7th January next, Tenders for the purchase of any quantity up to 2,000 tons of OLD IRON RAILS, double headed section, of various lengths from 12 to 24 feet, now lying on the company's premises, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.
Offers (which must be made on the company's form to be obtained from the undersigned) must specify, the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, or delivered by the company into Barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Wharf, also that the whole quantity tendered for, will be paid for and removed from the company's premises not later than the end of June next.
Payment must be made before delivery.
On notification of acceptance of Tender, the purchaser will be required to make at once, an advance payment of Rs. 5 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 2,500 as security for due fulfilment of the engagement, failing which this sum will be forfeited to the Company without the necessity of their having to prove any actual loss by the transaction.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper,
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th Dec., 1888.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL £1,852,000
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(EXCLUDING CAPITAL),

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the Head Office in Liverpool, we have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
We are prepared to accept Fire Risks on the most favourable terms from THIS DAY.
For terms, &c., Insurers are requested to apply at the INSURANCE DEPARTMENT of our Office.
B. & A. HORMARJEE, Agents,
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
Hormarjee House, Elphinstone Circle, 11th Dec., 1888.

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FOR
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.
The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.
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PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

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NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

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AS TO THE COST OF

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Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name
Address
Occupation
188

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The OINTMENT called
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And
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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST
Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. ADMIRALTY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ
VITÆ OR VEGETABLE
LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and exhaustion, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 22s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER De Roos, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honorable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.
AGENTS.—TREACHER & Co., Ld

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Ripon Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The Landoura (s) arrived on the 26th from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Loodiana (s), for Galle ; Cocoanada (s), Marmagao ; Nubia (s), Calcutta ; and St. Fillans (s), Liverpool.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for all ports and Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 1 p.m. to-morrow.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 22nd inst. shows an increase in total earnings of Rs. 2,10,120.

THE BOMBAY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC.—The Bombay Christian Almanac for 1889 is a splendidly illustrated work full of useful and interesting information.

REPORTED THEFT.—Hajee Fatma, a woman residing at Cammateepoora, reported to the police on Tuesday last the theft of gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 540 from a box in her premises.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—Dr. Hormusjee Nowrojee, residing in the Fort, reported to the police on Tuesday that a compounder of his absconded with Rs. 37-2 in cash from complainant's dispensary in the native town at Darinstan-street.

MACROPOLO'S CIRCULAR.—Mr. Macropolo, tobacconist of Medows-street, forwards his new price list. Amply illustrated it gives a good idea of a particular article to be had for a specified price—a convenient arrangement both for buyer and seller.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Visram Bhanoo, a domestic servant of a Mr. DeSilva, residing at Cavel, on Tuesday about noon threw himself into a well. It was stated that he did so as his master suspected him of having stolen a currency note for Rs. 10. The well contained but five feet of water, and the man was somewhat severely injured. He was rescued by means of a ladder. Visram, who is but a lad about 15 years of age, is at present lying under treatment at the G. T. Hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Geculdas Tejpal Hospital on the death of Wittoo Dhondoo, aged 40 years. Deceased was a day-labourer employed on board the s. s. Kohinoor. On the 13th instant, while at work on board that vessel, he accidentally fell into the hold from the between decks, a height of about 13 feet. He sustained a fracture of the spine, and died from its effects on Tuesday night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Esplanade Bandstand on Thursday, the 27th December 1888, at 5-30 p.m., the following being the programme :—

Quadrille ...Kunstler.....Strauss.
Overture ...Bauer und Dichter .....Suppe.
Lied .....Duett for Solo Cornets...Herfurth.
Selection...I. Puritani .....Bellini.
Valse .....Fruhlings Lieder .....Gung'l.
Galop .....Wings of Love .....Meyder.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CRICKET MATCH.—A match was played on the Esplanade on Monday, the 24th inst., between the officers of H. M.'s s.s. Turquoise and the Parsee Cricket Club, which resulted in a well-earned victory for the Parsees by an innings and 38 runs. In the first innings the officers scored 46 against 142 of their opponents. In the second innings the officers scored 58. The leading feature of the match was the excellent batting shown by Messrs. Bapasola, 38, D. B. Tapia, 26, Writer 25, and J. L. Bilimoria, 21. Messrs. D. B. Tapia, J. L. Billimoria, and Panthaki bowled exceedingly well.

BITING OFF A WIFE'S NOSE.—On Tuesday night Abraham Salam, who had separated from his wife named Hassoobai, it appears, met his wife at a cocoanut seller's shop at the Null Bazaar. He assaulted and threw her down and then bit her nose off. The woman raised an alarm, and as the man was running away he was arrested and handed over to the police. The woman was soon after removed the J. J. Hospital, where she is at present lying under treatment. The man was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Girgaum Police Court with causing grievous hurt to Hassoobhai. The case was postponed for hearing, pending the recovery of the injured woman, and the accused was remanded to jail.

A PROMISING CHILD.—Miss Phillemena Priscilla Catherine D'Mello, daughter of Mr. P. M. D'Mello, of Bombay, who has been prosecuting her studies in the Roman Catholic convent at Entally, Calcutta, passed successfully at the public examination held recently in that city, and gained the scholarship of Rs. 5 a month, tenable for three years. This is the third year in which the little lady has carried off the scholarship. At the two previous examinations she gained the scholarship of Rs. 10 each, tenable for one year, besides taking more than one prize every year as she passed the respective standards. As she has only just completed her 12th year, it may safely be predicted that she will prove equally as successful in future examinations. She is now in the VIIth Standard.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Gowalia Tank Road on the death of Yessoobai, woman, aged 50 years. Deceased, it appears, for the past four months had been suffering from cough and difficulty of breathing and she often expressed a desire to die. Early on Monday morning deceased was missing from her residence in that locality. A search was made for her, and subsequently her body was found floating in the Gowalia Tank. Life was extinct, and there were no external marks of violence on the body. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by her having committed suicide by drowning herself in a tank while suffering from a long illness.

DEATH OF DR. P. F. GOMES.—A well-known private medical practitioner in Bombay, Dr. P. F. Gomes, died at Ambolee, in the Salsette Taluka, early on Tuesday morning last. Ambolee was his native village, to which he had retired for the benefit of his health, and where he was buried yesterday morning. He was one of the first batch of medical graduates turned out by the Grant Medical College in the time of the late Dr. Morehead, among whom were Drs. J. C. Lisboa and Atmaram Pandurang, who are now living, and Drs. Bhau Daji, Burjorjee Dorabjee, Carvalho, Merwanjee Sorabjee, and Ananta Chandroba, who are dead. From 1854 to 1858 Dr. Gomes was honorary secretary of the Charitable Dispensary at Bandora, established by Mr. Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Cama, and latterly he was president of the East Indian Association of Bombay. Dr. Gomes was a man of a charitable and suave disposition, and enjoyed a large practice in the Parsee and Bania communities.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Tuesday afternoon at the Victoria Terminus Station of the G.I.P. Railway at Beri Bunder into the circumstances connected with the death of Raghoo Baga, aged 25 years, a carriage cleaner in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company. Early on Tuesday morning last the deceased was standing on a box and washing a line of carriages that were standing on No. 4 siding on the east rails of the station, when all the carriages on that line were suddenly shunted. Raghoo was thrown off the box, fell between the buffers of two carriages, and was killed on the spot. A porter generally gives warning when carriages are being shunted, but it was stated that on this occasion no warning was given to the men working at the carriages. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having been jammed between the buffers of two railway carriages.

HOSPITAL TOY FUND.

	Rs.	a.
Subscriptions already acknowledged	336	8
W. Richard, Esq.....	10	0
Mrs. Keyzer	10	0
Mrs. Sassoon.....	10	0
H. Curwen, Esq.	10	0
Mrs. H. C. Wylie, Bhopal	10	0
Mr. D. Cooke, Bhopal.....	5	0
The Cosmos	10	0
J. B. Panchgani	5	0
Total.....	406	8

The toys purchased were distributed to the several hospitals on Christmas Eve and, thanks to the kindly support received, a magic-lantern and permanent toys were able to be left at two of the hospitals for the use of inmates. Surplus toys were sent to the Orphanages.

The subscription list is now closed.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE WESTROPP HOSPITAL AT SAVANT VADI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SAVANT VADI, DEC. 21.

THE town of Savant Vadi presented a very animated appearance on the afternoon of the 18th instant, when large numbers of people had come in from the surrounding villages to witness the opening of the new Hospital, which it had been resolved at a large and representative meeting of the inhabitants of the State, should bear the name of Colonel Westropp, the retiring Political Superintendent. The hospital, which is of a very handsome description, has been built at a cost of close upon half a lakh of rupees from designs furnished by the late Colonel Seaton, R.E., and has accommodation for 32 patients.

Under a large and beautifully decorated awning the officials of the State were assembled, and on the arrival of Colonel Westropp, who was accompanied by his Assistant, Captain Snell, he was received by a deputation, while the guard of honour which was furnished by the local corps, presented arms and the band played the National Anthem. After Colonel Westropp had been conducted to the dais the State karbhari made the following speech: —

Colonel Westropp,—At the request of the Sirdars, gentlemen, and public of Savantvadi, I rise to make a few remarks with reference to the object of our meeting here to-day. A resolution was passed at a large public meeting held in the town of Savantvadi on the 8th instant to ask you before your retirement to open the Hospital recently built in the town, and, as a monument of your long and intimate connection with the Savantvadi State and earnest labours to advance the moral and material interests of its people, to allow the building to be called the "Westropp Hospital." It is now my privilege on behalf of the deputation from the public that waited on you for the purpose of informing you of this resolution, to ask you to comply with their request. It was found necessary to build a new hospital, because the present building, which was not specially built for a hospital, is ill-adapted for the purpose and situated inconveniently near to the Sir Desai's palace. After very careful consideration the site of the new building was selected as the best and most convenient available. While it is removed sufficiently far from the Palace, it is central and within easy distance from all sides of the town. The building was designed by the late Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Seton, R. E., and comprises wards for the accommodation of 32 in-patients, a dispensary and consulting room, separate waiting-rooms for males and females, an obstetric ward, an operating room and store rooms, all well protected by broad verandahs. There are also in the compound all the necessary out-buildings for assistants and servants. It is, no doubt, a very fine building, a combination of utility and beauty and an adornment to the town. I need not say that for such an important building good execution of the work is as much needed as a good design. One without the other is certain to be a failure. In the case of the present hospital we are indebted to you, Colonel Westropp, for the careful attention which you have bestowed upon its construction. Had it not been for your long experience and excellent knowledge of public works, such a building could not have been constructed in the State without the supervision of a trained engineer. The total cost of the building amounts to Rs. 45,350, but in this sum compensation paid to the amount of Rs. 3,806 for the acquisition of the site and many items for subsidiary works urgently needed, but for which provisions were not made in the original estimate, are included. Having given these few particulars regarding the Hospital it only remains for me to ask you to put the finishing stroke upon the work by opening the building and naming it after yourself. The large concourse of people assembled here to-day represents all classes of the community, and you will perceive that almost all the Sirdars, officials and principal inhabitants of the town and surrounding districts are present. It is not only the desire of this large assemblage to see you carry out the ceremony, but also before your departure from among us to evince their gratitude for the great kindness and many benefits which you have conferred upon the people of this State and express fervent hopes that you will enjoy long life and every happiness along with your family on return to your native land."

Colonel Westropp replied as follows :—

Captain Snell, Dr. Dalgado, Mr. Bawdekar, Sirdars, and gentlemen,—Meeting you all as I do this evening on this charming spot, which I know so well, on the banks of the picturesque lake, surrounded as it is with splendid wooded scenery and having the many fine public buildings of the state on its banks, makes me feel sad at heart, because, although I have come at your invitation to perform a very interesting ceremony, I know that it is the last public occasion upon which I can expect to see you. When I look around me and see the large concourse of people assembled and the many old friends and familiar faces that are present to do me honor and show their appreciation of whatever I have been able to do for the state and its people, I feel deeply touched. The scene as it passes before my eyes is one which I can never forget. Having made your request known to Government and asked for their sanction, as the rules of the service to which I belong require that I should do, to comply with it, I am happy to tell you that Government have been pleased to consent to my opening the Hospital and connecting my name with it. It is particularly gratifying to me I assure you that my last public function in this state should be connected with the opening of a hospital in which medical relief will be afforded to the sick and suffering poor. The karbhari has just given you a full description of the building, and I need only say that it has been designed with every possible convenience and provided with every appliance which science has devised for the relief of suffering humanity. In Doctor Dalgado you have a medical officer whose skill and devotion to his duties have inspired us all with the greatest confidence, and he is well supported by an efficient staff of assistants. But I would draw your serious attention to the need there still is of a female medical attendant and one or two trained nurses for the new Hospital. It was my desire to supply this want, but I have not been able to find any woman belonging to the State sufficiently educated who was willing to undergo a course of training as a nurse, and as yet the demand outside for trained nurses, is too great for native states to be supplied with fully qualified women who belong to British districts. I hope, however, as female education progresses in the state that some women fit and willing to undergo the necessary training will be available. The very kind terms in which the karbhari has just expressed your warm approval of my labours in the state are far above my deserts. I cannot say I have done anything more than what was necessary for the faithful discharge of my duties, but at a moment like this, when I am just about to sever a connection covering nearly 30 of the best years of my life with you, it is I assure you, a great gratification to me to find that you recognise that I have tried my best, in however imperfect a manner, to discharge in a way beneficial to the people the duties appertaining to the office of administrator of the state, which I have so long had the honour of holding. The foundation laid by my distinguished predecessors, Sir G. LeGrand Jacob, Sir Henry Lacon Anderson and Generals Schneider and Lester, was so firm and secure that I had to do little more than build upon it, and in doing so I have been most ably assisted by the officers who have served under me. Of these officers I desire especially to mention the names of Captain Loch, King, Fenton, Newnham-Smith and Snell, Dr. Dalgado, Rao Badadurs Wamanrao Pitambar Chitnis, Sahkaram Baji Bawdekar, and Anant Ramchandra Lollikar, and Messrs. Chintaman Moreshwar Lele, Mahadeo Harshet Lanjekar, Vinayakrao Vithal Sabnis, Yashwant Dhondeo Padwekar, Gopal Venkatesh Panandhikar, Sakharam Parulekar, Chimnaji Baburao Ajgaonkar, Balkrishna Pandurang Dadkar, Anant Balkrishna Kantak, Pandurang Vithal Sabnis, Ramchandra Mahadeo Falnikar and Sakharam Dadaji Bhagwat. All these gentlemen have laboured with zeal and assiduity to promote the public good. I am glad to have this opportunity of publicly acknowledging their good services. I highly appreciate the feeling that led you to propose that I should open this Hospital, and the complement you have paid me in asking that I should connect my name with it, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart for all the good wishes expressed by the Karbhari on your behal for me and my family. It is with a full heart that I bid you farewell, and in doing so I would assure you that as long as I live I shall look back with very pleasurable recollections, to my friendship and association with you and feel deeply interested in all that concerns the welfare and happiness of the people of Sawantvadi."

At the conclusion of this speech, which was frequently interrupted by loud cheering, Colonel Westropp, heading a procession, went towards the principal entrance of the building, and, with a key which had been manufactured for the occasion, unlocked the door, and addressing the crowd declared "The Westropp Hospital" to have been duly opened. Garlands and *pan supari* were afterwards handed round, but so many of the assembled multitude were desirous of saying good-bye to Colonel Westropp that darkness was setting in ere the interesting ceremony was brought to a close.

On several days before Colonel Westropp's period of service came to an end, he was invited by many of his old friends from among the Sirdars and officials of the State to farewell entertainments, where no end of good wishes were mutually exchanged and regrets expressed at the approaching severance of the pleasant connection of such long standing.

On the 20th instant Colonel Westropp left the town of Sawant Vadi for Belgaum amidst universal regret, but he was not allowed to quit the precincts of the state without being bade "God speed" in the model village of Amboli, which is situated at the top of the Parpoolee Ghat, and which he may be said to have founded.

THE OLD RICH LIQUOR OF SURAT AND ITS EXTINCTION.

XI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to say as much as I know about the liquor used in the Surat district before the introduction of the farming system. In the whole district, excepting the city of Surat, plain mowra liquor was distilled, and in the city itself plain mowra as well as rich spiced liquor and also that aromatic liquor made of rich fruits and flowers. Competition enforced much care in the process of distillation. As stills were small in size, there were many facilities for frequent cleansing and tinning, and as first-class mowra flowers were used in distillation, the stuff turned out very pure and exquisite. Moreover, the fifty-sixth section of the Rules and Regulations of 1827 provides that the Collector should render assistance in the internal administration of sudder distilleries, particularly with this end in view, that deleterious drugs may not be made use of and the best implements employed.

From the said Act it will be seen that Government was formerly very careful about the health of its people in the use of liquor. This Act is still in force, and before the introduction of the farming system the department of the Collector inspected the sudder distilleries and kept every sort of supervision. Besides, the owners of distilleries, for the sake of prestige and a greater consumption of their commodity, manufactured the best possible liquor, and this caused the name of Surat liquor to be everywhere known. The spiced and the aromatic fruity or flowery liquor of Surat exceeded its precincts, and made its way into Bombay, the whole of India, and even China, to gratify the taste of fashionable drinkers. Any living Parsee gentleman who has been to China will confirm my assertion. Again, the Parsees of Bombay used to make a present of it to their European friends, who, after once tasting it, ever showed a desire for it. Last year one Government high officer, while proceeding to England, longed to have it at any price, but without success. It was exposed to veiw in the last great Exhibition of London.

But the introduction of the farming system has made it an object of dream and disappointed its drinkers. The Abkari and Forest Acts were introduced in one and the same year during the *regime* of Sir Richard Temple, and it was during his administration that the filling in of the Government treasury proceeded without restraint to the detriment of public rights and privileges. This was modified to a very slight extent by the Government of Sir James Fergusson, and it was he who had interfered with the Abkari Department in the introduction of the farming system in the Surat district ; but when two or three out of the thirteen owners of seventeen distilleries were apprehended for smuggling liquor the distilleries of all honest people were caused to be stopped for the offence of two or three men and the farming system introduced, and whatever quantity was ready-made with them was forcibly seized and handed over to the farmers. A year and a half ago I heard that the farmer had got that aromatic liquor in the seized commodity.

Now, the very first notification of the farming of liquor shops was published by Mr. Pritchard on the 16th June 1883 with an announcement that further particulars would be had from the Collector of Surat. It was provided, among other terms, that the lease would be for one year alone, and that, excepting the Mandvi Talooka, the whole district of Surat was to be farmed out to one single man. The Mandvi district was excepted and kept aloof at the recommendation of the Collector of Surat, owing to the extreme poverty of its people. Guided by calculations based on these terms people offered their tenders, knowing well that every farmer would have to meddle with the things at the end of the year. Hence the tenderers made their own calculations, and forwarded their tenders by the Collector to the Commissioner, Mr. Pritchard, at Poona. But all these tenders were rejected, and Mr. Pritchard gave the whole lease to Mr. Dubash for three years, including the Mandvi Talook, for Rs. 4,75,000, though the latter, if what I have heard be correct, had not even sent in his tender. The disappointed tenderers wrote to the Collector that he had given away the lease on a different condition from what he had announced. They urged that, if they had known his other condition, they would have offered a still higher bid even than Mr. Dubash, and that, therefore, he should ask for tenders back, but it was all in vain.

It was, therefore, against the rule of Government that the contract was given on a private understanding ; and it was this that caused the extinction of the old rich liquor of Surat and of its trade. In the next I shall try to give an account of complaints raised and brought to the notice of Government in connection with the liquor of Surat after the introduction of the farming system.

P. B. D.

A HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Miss H. N. Millet, so well known in nearly all parts of India as a Christian worker, has opened a home for young ladies in Grant Road near the M. E. Church. It is her object to provide for ten or twelve young lady-boarders at present. The home is to be distinctly a Christian home—not sectarian, but pervaded with the Christian spirit. It is to be such a home as parents will feel safe to have their daughters in—a place where pure influence will be thrown around all who come. Miss Millet has no funds in hand to back the enterprise, yet she and many others feel the need of such a home in that part of the city and believe that the public will aid the effort as may be necessary until it becomes established. The monthly charge for boarding and lodging is only thirty rupees, thus bringing it within the reach of students and teachers and others of moderate means. Of course, to make it possible to meet expenses at this rate the Home must be full all the time ; and even then it is a question whether there will not be a deficit. But the need is so apparent that Miss Millet feels that such support as may be needful will be given.

Young ladies in the city who need a comfortable Christian Home at reasonable rates and parents or friends sending or knowing of young ladies coming to stay in Bombay for any length of time will do well to communicate with Miss Millet. She may be addressed at Girgaum, Bombay.

H. C. STUNTZ.

M. EIFFEL'S famous iron tower is rising rapidly, and now far overtops everything in Paris of the monumental kind. It has attained the height of 200 metres (about 660 ft.), and it is accordingly claimed by its constructor to be 31 metres higher than the most elevated monument in the world—to wit, the Obelisk of Washington.

MR. DENNY, the King of Corea's Minister for Foreign Affairs, authorizes the Shanghai correspondent of the *Standard* to contradict the statement that a treaty has been signed establishing a Russian Protectorate. Corea aims solely at autonomy, and desires an amicable settlement of the difficulties with China.

NUMEROUS attempts to commit outrages by means of dynamite are reported from the Belgian coal-mining districts.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or failing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London.

CHRISTMAS DINNERS IN BOMBAY.

ON Tuesday last, Christmas was celebrated in Bombay with the usual festivities. In the harbour, the Indian Government and mercantile vessels were dressed in honour of the day ; and the cheer which Jack delights in was indulged in to his heart's content. On land, Christmas dinners were provided at some of the public institutions of the city.

THE SAILORS' HOME.

The annual dinner at the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home was provided at the expense of the men and officers who partook of it ; and was of a distinctive character from the dinners which are elsewhere provided out of funds contributed by charitably disposed citizens. The entrance and vestibule of the Home were gaily decorated with palm leaves and evergreens. Other decorations, conceived in admirable taste, had been put up inside and outside the building. The shield of the Home was placed in a conspicuous part of the entrance, and was prettily decorated with evergreens. In the afternoon, a small number of officers and men sat down to an excellent dinner, consisting of soup, beef, ducks, ham, fowls, plum-pudding, plum-cakes, and fruits and vegetables in season. Each man was also provided with a plug of tobacco and a clay pipe. Bottled beer, brandy, and aerated waters were also supplied ; and the men expressed their obligations to the kind-hearted Superintendent of the Home for the good cheer which he had considerately prepared for them. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk ; and three cheers were heartily given for Sir Henry Morland, for the Superintendent, and for the board.

THE STRANGERS' HOME.

The inmates of the Strangers' Home, situated in Love Lane, Byculla, were treated on Christmas Day to breakfast, dinner, and supper provided from the funds of the institution, through the instrumentality of Captain Walshe, the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Society. The home was tastefully decorated for the occasion by Mr. Kobke, the Superintendent, assisted by the inmates, and it presented a gay appearance. The dinner was a good and substantial one, consisting of the recognised Christmas fare, roast beef and plum-pudding, &c., and a bottle of beer to each man, together with a good supply of tobacco at its conclusion. Captain Walshe visited the Home during the dinner hour, which was at 3 p.m., and the men expressed their gratitude to the Society. Mr. Kobke was also heartily cheered and thanked at the close of the dinner for the pains he had taken for the entertainment of the strangers located in the Home.

THE GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.

The Europeans at the Government Workhouse, Byculla, of whom there are at present rather more than a good average number, obtained their annual treat on Christmas Day through the liberality of those who had kindly responded to the appeal of Captain Walshe, the Governor of the institution. The men were supplied with three good and substantial meals during the day, and were further gratified with a bottle of beer and a liberal supply of tobacco for each man. The breakfast was excellent, and the dinner consisted of roast beef, a pig roasted whole, and roast fowls and ducks, with boiled potatoes and vegetables of all varieties in season, cakes and fruit, &c., in abundance. The supper in the evening was a cold supper with coffee. Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., of Bellasis Road, Byculla, supplied the crockery, glassware, cutlery, &c., for the occasion gratuitously.

LEPERS' ASYLUM UNDER BARODA GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The most civilized may sometimes take a lesson from their less civilized brothers. The Bombay Government, in connection with the congregation of lepers at least, may follow the noble example of their brother, the Gaekwar. The Baroda State has established a lepers' asylum on the banks of the river Narbada, at the sacred place, in the vicinity of the holy temple of the goddess Anusuya. Here any leper who is an inhabitant of any part of His Highness's territories can find protection. The State gives him or her food, clothes, and sheds to live in. About 125 persons, males and females, young and old, have been partaking of this noble charity at present. New buildings at a cost of some Rs. 35,000 have been built. Here these creatures of misery are to be lodged and fed. A hospital is also to be maintained at the Government cost, which is to give medical aid to these poor beings. In these new buildings the women, men, and children are to be separated. Thus no pains or expense are spared to relieve the wretched sufferers.

Among the 125 persons mentioned above, I observed some boys eight or ten years old who did not appear to be at all affected by the disease. If leprosy is, at present at least, considered contagious, will it be wise to allow these young beings to associate with their parents or relatives who are suffering from this loathsome disease ? I request H. H.'s Government should order the authorities in charge of this lepers' institution to at once separate such boys and girls who may not be affected, and not only place them in a separate room or house, but at a different village altogether. No vigilant watch can prevent them from assembling together and associating with their elders. There is a rule in His Highness's wise administration that an orphan who has no parents and relatives to look after should be fed at the Government expense at the cost of Rs 3 each per mensem. As in the case of the orphans that are treated under this rule, provision can be made for the boys and girls above mentioned at some taluka station under the very eyes of the Vahiwatdar, an authority corresponding with our mamlatdars.

From the enquiries I could make, I learnt that there is a belief among the sufferers that the goddess Anusuya, when they worship her, is pleased and gives them convalescence. The penance prescribed is a simple one : to bathe in the river, apply to the body the soil under the tree which we name in Marathi "Oudumber" (a tree sacred to Dattatraya), which is situated in the front of the temple of the goddess. The higher classes, Brahmins, &c., among the lepers who strictly adhere to the rules and live cleanly, are much better off, while the kolies and others, who do not regularly bathe, apply the soil, and follow the restrictions are in a bad state. In some instances among the former perfect recovery was, I am told, attained—at least the disease is not progressive. A well-to-do person at Baroda, who is affected with this disease, visits this place every fortnight and takes the medicinal soil with him, which he applies to his body every day. It is about 25 years since that he has been suffering from this disease. The application of the soil has prevented its further progress. If these particulars be correct, will it not be worth while for the medical profession to analyse this soil and find out its quality.

The water of this place is also excellent and, combined with the soil mentioned, I think produces salutary effect. I, therefore, request the Government of Baroda to think well and decide whether this present treatment of bathing in the river and applying the soil is better, or whether the new treatment of applying oils, &c., in the hospital, is likely to give better results before it puts the sufferers under the new treatment. Otherwise the State will incur more expense, and that will go to increase misery instead of alleviating it. The sufferers themselves appear to be averse to the new treatment.

In the new building 12 persons are to be accommodated in each room. At present there are detached sheds at a little distance from each other, in which two or three persons live. If leprosy be contagious I doubt the wisdom of the plan, which allows many persons to live under the same roof and in one room. It is for medical men to decide whether the present manner of living in detached sheds or houses is better or whether the new plan is preferable. In my lay opinion the latter is not likely to prove more salutary.

Hoping that you will kindly bring the above to the due notice of H. H.'s Government, I beg to conclude,—Yours, &c.,

A TRAVELLER.

Camp Sinor, Dec. 24.

THE result of a week of self-denial and prayer held by the Salvation Army has just been made known, and has resulted in a gain of £15,000 to the funds of the organization.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE CORPORATION.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. Dossabhoy Framji presiding. There were also present :—Sir Henry Morland, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Colonel Merewhether, Messrs. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, R. N. Khote, J. U. Yajnik and the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani and Dr. Waters.

LOANS.

On the motion of Sir Henry Morland the following letters from the Government of India and the resolution of the Bombay Government on the question of loans were referred to the Finance Committee for consideration.

From the officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2701, dated the 3rd August 1881, transmitting an application from the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Corporation of Bombay for permission to raise in the open market, a loan of Rs.11,82,000, bearing interest a 5 per cent. per annum and repayable in forty years.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that the works do not all appear to the Governor-General in Council to be of a class the expenditure on which should be met from borrowed funds. The Presidency Municipal Acts ordinarily provide that money may be borrowed 'for works of a permanent nature' and in the new Bombay Municipal Act, the provision is that money shall not be borrowed for the execution of any work other than a permanent work, including under this expression any work of which the cost ought, in the opinion of Government, to be spread over a term of years'. It becomes necessary, therefore, the more especially that the Municipality has recently largely increased its indebtedness, that when the Government of India sanctions borrowing it should satisfy itself that the Municipality does not borrow for expenditure which it ought to, and by its own continual practice admits that it ought to meet out of its current revenue.

3. The Governor General in Council sanctions the raising of Rs. 2,22,000 in the open market on account of the Drainage and Water-works on the terms proposed. But as regards the Rs. 5,00,000 required for markets, I am to request that it may be ascertained and reported to the Government of India whether this expenditure is estimated to enhance the revenues derived from markets, and if so, by how much. Regarding the other sums, I am to request that it may be explained why the Municipality should not provide from its ordinary revenue for the works proposed, namely :—

Roads	Rs.	2,86,875
Miscellaneous...	„	73,879
And other works, some of which are not yet even considered	„	99,239
Total...	Rs.	4,59,993.

All these are *prima facie* ordinary Public Works, which are usually met by the Bombay and all other Municipalities from the revenue of the year.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Municipalities, No. 217, dated 10th November 1888 :—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3540, dated the 8th ultimo, forwarding a letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, in which he furnishes the explanation called for by the Government of India in its letter (from the Department of Finance and Commerce) No. 4937, dated the 7th September last, on the subject of the loan required by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay for the construction of markets and for certain miscellaneous works.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Governor General in Council has felt some hesitation in connection with the proposed loan for roads, but having regard to the great importance of the roads and to the recommendation of the Bombay Government, his Excellency in Council is pleased to sanction the raising in the open market of a loan of Rs. 7,86,875; on the terms proposed in the application forwarded with your letter No. 2701, dated 3rd August 1888, and on the condition that, as stated by the Municipal Commissioner, no loan so large as this will be required for this class of works for some years to come. The Government of India is unable to sanction a loan for the miscellaneous and other works referred to in your letter. If the Commissioner's account of the finances of the Municipality is correct, there should be no difficulty in meeting the cost of such works out of revenue. I am at the same time to observe that in the opinion of the Government of India a wealthy Municipality like that of Bombay should not spread the cost of roads amounting to only about 2½ lakhs over so long a time as 40 years.

3. With reference to the Resolution passed by the Corporation in 1887-88 to charge to Loan Funds all new works costing over Rs. 10,000. I am to observe that this resolution is open to objection. It is opposed to the ordinary practice in municipal and public accounts with respect to the division of expenditure between Revenue and Loan. The practice of companies working for a profit quoted in support of the Resolution in the letter of the Municipal Commissioner, is, in the opinion of the Government of India, not relevant as the capital outlay in that case is productive, and is not, like the outlay on municipal roads, a burden upon the revenues of future years. The Government of India hopes, therefore, that the Resolution in question will be reconsidered by the Municipality, as it is desirable that too wide an interpretation should not be given to the power exercised by the Municipality of throwing forward charges on the revenues of future years.

Resolution.—Copies of the letters from the Government of India should be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for information with reference to the correspondence ending with his letter No. 10687, dated 22nd September last.

2. Government trust that the Resolution of the Corporation to charge to Loan Funds all new works costing over Rs. 10,000 will be reconsidered by that body in the light of the remarks made in paragraph 3 of the Government of India's letter.

MUNICIPAL LIVE STOCK.

The Committee recommended the Corporation to sanction the writing off as loss of Rs. 1,362-2-5 from the live stock return of the Health Department, being the book value of 20 bullocks that died and 3 which were destroyed during the quarter ended the 30th November, 1888.

A NEW VACCINATION DEPOT.

The Committee resumed consideration of a letter from the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of the additional outlay, to provide for the cost of vaccination Depot and stables.

On the motion of Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, it was agreed to recommend the Corporation to sanction the recommendation of the Commissioner.

Some other business of a formal character having been disposed of, the Committee adjourned.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR BOX FUND.

CAPTAIN WALSHE begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following additional contributions :—

C. H. K. Rs. 2—"Tiger" (through Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co.) Rs. 10.

THE Bonapartist committee has issued a manifest to which virtually seals the alliance with General Boulanger. After vaunting the principle of *plebiscites*, it says :—"Our alliance is offered, without distinction of origin or aims, to any one who, with equal clearness and frankness, wishes to take the sense of the country." General Boulanger dined on Wednesday, Dec. 5, with some leading Bonapartists.

THE Vatican has, it is stated, intimated to the former Italian Sovereigns that, in view of the general situation in Italy, the Pope cannot prevent Roman Catholics from taking part in political elections. At a meeting of the Sacred College, presided over by the Pope in person, it was decided to allow Catholics complete liberty of action, and it is generally believed that in the approaching elections they will take an active part.

THE *Daily Telegraph* suggests that as Mr. Monro cannot ride means should be found to provide some equally facile method of locomotion for the Chief Commissioner on great public occasions. The *Pall Mall* regrets that its contemporary does not explain what means those are, and adds :—"Mr. Monro cannot work a bicycle or tricycle, and a carriage is unwieldy. The only alternatives are the Japanese *jinrikisha* or an Indian elephant. Mr. Monro's Indian experience naturally suggests the adoption of the last-named alternative, which would be very imposing."

THE Apostolic Delegate to China will be charged with a mission from the Holy See to the Emperor of China dealing with the position of Catholic missionaries in the empire and the subject of diplomatic relations between China and the Vatican.

THE CROPS IN BOMBAY.

THE Report on the cotton, wheat, and linseed crops of the early districts of the Presidency and of Berar are as follows :—

BOMBAY COTTON.

The latest reports show the area sown at 973,647, or 3·55 per cent. below the area of 1887-88, but 5·35 per cent. above the average of the four years ending 1883-88. A tabular statement is appended. It will be seen that Khandesh, where the area is slightly above that of the last year and about 9 per cent. above the average, has 95 per cent. of the area of cotton in the tract under report, and the conditions of that district may be said to determine the cotton prospects of the Deccan. The other districts show considerable decrease in area, both over last year and the average. The Native States, also, which are scattered among the British Districts, show a considerable decrease over last year, except Akalkot, which singularly enough has a slight increase. Speaking generally, the decrease is due to the scanty and irregular sowing rain.

Kandesh.—It is reported that there is a considerable increase in the area under the introduced varieties, American and Hinganghati. The former has no hold over the district, and the reported increase is most probably of Hinganghati. There may be, however, an increased area of American varieties, for these succeeded well last year on the Bhadgaon Farm, and the experience of the cultivators may have led them to select these varieties this year owing to the peculiarity of the rainfall. This supposition is supported by the fact that the reported increase is chiefly confined to the neighbourhood of the Farm. The proportion between the indigenous and introduced varieties is reported to be as 3 to 2.

Season.—The season has been unfavourable. The June rain, though generally above average in West Khandesh, where it increased the cotton area, was late for the regular cotton tracts of East Khandesh. It was in places as late as August, rendering the likelihood of successful sowings very remote. Seasonable and early sowing is in Khandesh, the chief requisite for cotton. The fall in July was up to the average, and besides much benefiting the sown crop, induced further sowing in the east. But the August rain was deficient,—particularly in Dhulia and Pimpalner in the west and in Chalisgaon and Savda in the east. The break was so prolonged that it brought on blight and other diseases in Amalner and Bhusaval ;

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Artistic Designs in CHRISTMAS CARDS, Porcelain, Velvet, Satin, from the best houses in London.—*Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Albert Buildings.

PAGE and SANDEMAN of PALL MALL, LONDON, have sent a further supply of their celebrated "R.A." SCOTCH WHISKY to their Bombay Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

PEARSE'S CAKES FOR THE NEW YEAR are now ready. Also Bon Bon Crackers, Sweets, Mince Pies, Puddings, &c. 7, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, a chesnut Arab HORSE, 14-2, good in Saddle and Harness, with a set Harness, by BUNNETT. Rs. 450. Apply "F.B.," care of this office.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—Compendium of Games, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 10 each. The FANCY GOODS TRADING CO., Ld., No. 65, Meadow Street.

STORMPROOF TABLE LAMPS, Stormproof Hanging Lamps, Stormproof Reading Lamps, Stormproof Wall Lamps, Stormproof Bed-room Lamps, &c., &c., at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

ICES, Wines and Spirits, Toys, Dolls, New Year's and Birthday Cards, French and English Confectionery, Crackers, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Scents, Toilet Powders of the best quality. To be had a the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, EUROPEAN NURSE (good sailor), to take charge of 2 young Children, leaving Bombay next mail (28th inst). Liberal terms. Apply before noon to-day, to THO'S COOK & SON.

WANTED, at Karachi, about 10th January, a EUROPEAN NURSE GIRL, to attend to two little girls. Apply stating age, experience, and wages expected, to "K. N. G. S.," care of Post Office, Karachi.

SERVANTS of all description, Servants of all denomination, Servants reliable and efficient, Servants true par *excellence*.—JNO. ATKINSON and SONS, 21, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET, from January next, for 2 to 3 months, FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at Middle Colaba facing West, Tennis and Billiard, use of carriage. —Apply to W. H. NEBEL & Co., opposite Custom House.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—Length 30 feet; beam 11 feet. Has good sized Saloon forward, and is fitted up as a Pleasure Yacht.—Apply "T.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ANGLO-BAVARIAN PALE ALE, High Prize Medals at Paris, Vienna Melbourne, and Sydney Exhibitions.—Bombay Agents, PHIPSON & Co. Rs 5-8 per dozen.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit Guaranteed, and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

A TRIAL is the Best Test. Cheapest Depot in India of best Indian, Ceylon and China TEA, and Mokha, Nilgiri and Ceylon COFFEE. Price list on application. DANTRA & Co., 33 Church Gate St., Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL.—The increased preference shown to this place has compelled the proprietors to extend the accommodation which is being built consisting of large, airy bedrooms.

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CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

GENTLEMEN'S Keyless Patent Lever WATCHES, Strong and Good Time-keeper, Silver, from Rs. 20 to 50, and Metal from Rs. 16 to 20.—KANNY & Co., 59, Meadows Street.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

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J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Cowlishaw's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

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TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

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TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

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Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

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THE SYNDICATE invite APPLICATIONS for a GOVERNMENT of INDIA SCHOLARSHIP TENABLE in ENGLAND, by Natives of India, the appointment to which falls to be made during the present year (1888-89) *by the University of Bombay.*

Applicants must be graduates of this University under 22 years of age.

Applications must be forwarded to the Undersigned on or before the 3rd January, 1889. (*See Government Gazette of 13th December*, 1888, *for further particulars.*)

By order,
P. PETERSON, M.A., D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 20th December, 1888.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
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MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
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Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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Lot No. 1.—THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, all the "right, title, and interest," in and on all that piece of Government land or vacant ground, situate at 15, Camateepoora Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 33-4-9 square yards or thereabouts, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the sweeper's passage, on the south by the said 15th Camateepoora Street, on the west by the house of Sambhoo Sayani, and on the east by the house of Mahomed.

Lot No. 2.—At Poona, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., will be sold in Bombay at Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., all the "right, title, and interest," in and on all that piece of land, with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house, situate in the city of Poona, in Aitwar Peth, in the registration district of Poona, containing by admeasurement 232 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Municipal No. ( ), and bounded on the south by Hajariswada, on the north by the house of Mahomedally Teyabally, on the east by the house of Marwaree Chunilal, and on the west by the Mullaji's Howtla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
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BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

CLEARING SALE. CLEARING SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.
THE PICK OF THE BATCH & LAST OF THE LOT.

For absolute sale to highest bidder, as Mr. C. G. Babcock, leaves for Australia, by next Mail.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction to highest bidders on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite Tramway stables.

Bay pony mare, 5 years, 13 hands 1 in., a first-class pony and very fast.

Brown geld, 5 years, 14 hands 2 in., a splendid cob, thoroughly broken to harness and saddle—up to any weight.

Brown geld, 6 years, 14 hands 2 in., a splendid cob, thoroughly broken to harness and saddle—up to any weight.

Grey mare, 4 years, 15 hands 1 in., very showy, well-bred, good stepper and goes well.

Grey mare, 5 years, 15 hands 1 in., very showy, well-bred, good stepper and goes well.

Grey geld, 5 years, 16 hands, a very fine up-standing horse, thoroughly broken and with good action.

Grey geld, 6 years, 16 hands, a very fine up-standing horse, thoroughly broken and with good action.

Grey geld, 6 years, 15 hands 3 in., a magnificent horse, driven regularly in mail phaeton.

Grey geld, 5 years, 15 hands 3 in., a magnificent horse, driven regularly in mail phaeton.

Bay geld, 5 years, 15 hands, a first-class hack thoroughbred, by Livingstone (imp) dam Miss Jane by Snowden (imp) grand dam, Brown Bess by Prince William, will make a good charger.

Grey geld, 5 years, 15 hands 2 in., a splendid brougham horse, thoroughly broken to single and double harness.

Grey geld, 5 years, 16 hands 1 in., a very fine up-standing carriage horse, well broken and a good mover.

Grey geld, 5 years, 16 hands 1 in., a very fine up-standing carriage horse, well broken and a good mover.

Purchasers will see the horses ridden and driven at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, December 27th, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.

THE Markets closed for the Christmas holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Anchor line steamer Nubia, 2,319 tons, Captain T G Knox, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE British steamer Saint Fillans, Captain E D Fitz-Gerald, cleared yesterday for Liverpool laden with a general cargo.

THE B I. steamer Landoura, Captain A Clarke, arrived in port on Tuesday from Calcutta and the coast ports, with a general cargo and four passengers on deck.

THE British India steamer Coconada, Captain J M Simpson, sailed yesterday for Marmagoa, &c., with a general cargo. The same company's steamer Loodiana, Captain W Britton, cleared yesterday for Galle in ballast.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Thames.....	2137	W. A. Seaton ..	A	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" Nubia	2319	J. H. Knox	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Qu. Victoria	1506	P. Ewen	C	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Clan Macgregor	1926	S. H. Palmer ...	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Aspatria ..	1894	G. Veale.....	P	R. Bomonji.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
" Darwin	1638	B. Williams	3	K. Nixon & Co.
" Khiva	1452	E. Crewe	4	P. & O.S.N. Co.
" Kashgar.....	1555	Jephson	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" Mobile.....	917	T. Hughes	7	B. & P. S. N. Co.
" Bisagno	1419	A. Tognasso	8	F. Bozzoni.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
25	Landoura (s).....	Clarke	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
26	Loodiana (s)	Britton	Galle.
	Coconada (s) ...	Simpson	Marmagoa.
	Nubia (s)	Knox	Calcutta.
	St. Fillans (s)	FitzGerald..	Liverpool.

The steamer Purulia was entered yesterday for Karachi and the Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
20 Maharaja s ..... Young ..... Bombay, Nov. 30.
Warora s ..... Mitchell ..... Bombay, Dec. 1.
Morning Light, sp.. Ladd ..... Cape Town, Oct. 21
Sierra Nevada, sp.. McWhinnie. Bombay, Nov. 10.
21 Chanda s ..... Gavin ..... Bombay, Nov. 30.
22 Arratoon Apcar s.. Oliver ..... Hankong, Dec. 8.
C. Macpherson s .. Gourlay ... Liverpool, Nov. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 21.—Steamers Nevassa, Lalpoora, Peshwa, Pelican Putiala, Duke of Buccleuch and Inchmaree.
Dec. 21.—Steamers Cunmilla, Shahzada, City of Edinburgh, River Indus and Hispania.
Dec. 22.—Steamer Golconda, and Ship Buckhurst.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
22 Boddana s..... ..... Melbourne.
Roma s .... Singapore.
Madura s .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.
21 Godpara s..... ..... Negapatam.
22 Pundua s .... Calcutta.
Clan Stuart s .... London.
Roma s .... Singapore.
Madura s .... Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

St Fillans s—22 bales hemp, C Jeewandas; 65 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 12 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 39 bales hem, E D Sassoon and Co; 732 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 82 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Strathearn s—108 cwts gum, M Khanbhai; 183 cwts cloves, B and A Hormarji; 130 cwts buffalo horns, B Boga; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Darwin s—55 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, E Spinner and Co; 510 cwts gum, F Hurst.

FOR HAVRE.

Queen Victoria s—200 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co; 1,200 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thisbe s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Thisbe s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Thames s—300 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macgregor s—8,000 cwts wheat and 999 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Kashgar s—159 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 92 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kashgar s—15 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 190 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 121 bales cotton, C Ebhram; 145 bales twist, Tatta and Co; 75 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 125 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhai and Co; 152 cwts sandalwood., &c., H Rahimtoola and Co; 25 bales twist, N J Sassoon; 103 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 145 cwts ooplate, N L Wap.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nurjehan s—150 bales cotton, B Hurdeyal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 21.

Mistri, Surgeon, Bombay, on duty, from Burma.

DECEMBER 24.

Lewin, Lieut, 3rd Infantry, H C, on leave, from Jalna.
Scudamoro, Lieut, Royal Scots Fus, on leave, from Umballa.
Goblie, Major, R E, on leave, from Kirkee.
Dickson, Lieut, Welts Regt, on leave, from Deolali.

DECEMBER 26.

Hakim, Surgeon, 19th Madras L I, on station leave, from Secunderabad.
Moody, Lieut, R W Surrey Regt, on leave, from Umballa.
Twigg, 2nd Lieut, 26th Bombay L I, on leave, from Poona.
Lambert, Major, R E, home service, from Agra.
Dalton, Captain, W York Regt, from Mian Meer.
Davison, Colonel, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from Muthra.
Vanrenen, Lieut, 8th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Lucknow.
Twigg, Dr, 11th Bengal L I, on leave, from Ghazipore.
Garvie, Surgeon, I M S, on leave, from Bareilly.
Cameron, Major, R E, going home, from Kirkee.
Montgomery, Major, R A, to go home, from Saugur.
Stanton, Lieut, R A, to go home, from Calcutta.
Cleeve, Lieut, R A, on sick leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Cleeve, Lieut, R A, on sick leave, from Bareilly.
Price, Major, W York Regt, on sick leave, from Mian Meer.

DEPARTURE.—DECEMBER 26.

Giraud, Brigade Surgeon, Bombay, on leave, to Umballa.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 25th December, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29 998
Temperature of the Air	78·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·9
Dew Point	60·5
Relative humidity of Air	0 553
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·3
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	71·7
General Directions of Wind.*..	NNE, ENE, E, ENE, E, WNW, NNW, N
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	238

*From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BUTTS—December 21, at Sitapur, the wife of H H Butts, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.
CRUX—December 11, at Rawalpindi, the wife of W J Crux, of a son.
GRANT—December 10, at Murree, the wife of A Grant, Executive Engineer, of a son.
PARKER—December 17, the wife of Colonel W J Parker, Deputy Commissioner, Ludhiana, of twins, boy and girl.
WOOD—December 20, the wife of Cecil A H Wood, Superintendent, Post Offices, Lahore Division, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHRISTIE—COATES—December 18, at St John's Church, Peshawur, by the Rev G E Nicolls, Archibald Christie, Bengal Civil Service, to Ellen Ruth, fourth daughter of Samuel Coates, M.D., of Rortumna, Co. Galway.
EWING—ROBERTON—December 22, at St Matthias' Church, Madras, James M Ewing, Resident Engineer, Madras Railway, to Eleanor, daughter of the late Edward Roberton, Hamilton, N B.

DEATHS.

GRANT—December 11, at Murree, Annie Perceval, the dearly beloved wife of A Grant, Executive Engineer.
RICKETS—December 20, at Bhagalpore, of malarious fever, Annie Constance, the beloved wife of Archibald Ricketts.
TAYLOR—December 20, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Raniganj, Mr. A. Taylor, aged 59 (?) years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1888.

ANNOUNCEMENTS that have reached us from our London correspondent and elsewhere will have prepared our readers for the information that the Uncovenanted Civil Service are preparing for a renewal of the endeavour which only partially succeeded last Session to interest the House of Commons in their claims and grievances. A statement of this case which has just come into circulation shows how strong their equitable position is, and what good reason there is for their determination not to accept the vote of the House of Commons a few months since as a final judgment upon this matter. That vote was largely influenced by the speech of Sir John Gorst, and Sir John Gorst, there is no doubt, did not represent the matter fairly to the House. His implicit refusal to distinguish between the case of the Uncovenanted Native and the Uncovenanted European vitiated the official contention, and led the House to pronounce upon false issues. There is, of course, no question of invidiously distinguishing between the officials of the two races. But Sir John Gorst is hopelessly wrong if he supposes that a merely nominal equality of treatment between European and Native officials in regard to pay, pension, and leave, establishes anything but an actual inequality, in which the European gets very much the worst of it. It is one of the commonplaces of the subject that the Native Uncovenanted official, being in his own country, is in no need of the costly recuperation for which his European brother has to go to England at as frequent intervals as the conditions of the service and the state of his banking account will permit. It is another of the same set of commonplaces that the pension which enables a native of India to retire with more than comfort may mean absolute penury to an Englishman. English gentlemen who have been trained as for a liberal profession cannot yet take to the life of agricultural colonists on the Mysore uplands, yet it is difficult to see any other way in which they can live on the pensions allowed to the Uncovenanted. The Government may, if they choose, shelter themselves behind their legal advantages over their servants. Counsel's opinion has been given against the claims that have been pressed upon them, and there, if the Government take pleasure in driving a hard bargain, and the House of Commons are disposed to support them in so doing, the matter may be suffered to end.

But there is nevertheless a common sense equitable view of the case which is peculiarly the view that the House of Commons may be expected to take, if only it be put fairly before them. And the chief point to which attention must first be directed is that the Government of India have deliberately determined that a certain number of the appointments in the Uncovenanted Service shall be held by Europeans, not with any desire to please and benefit their countrymen, but solely with a view to the efficiency and integrity of the administration. No question of the relative efficiency of European and Native labour comes in here. As is observed in the statement before us, the fifteen hundred European Uncovenanted servants who are put at such a disadvantage in comparison with their Covenanted countrymen have been selected to develop the resources of the country, and to administer it on European principles, in order to place India in a position comparable with that of European countries. They are distributed amongst the Departments of Public Works, Telegraph, Forests Finance, Geological Survey, Police, Education, Post Office, Opium, and the minor departments, and it was in regard to appointments of this class that the Secretary of State wrote less than twenty years ago that there were many important offices which could not ordinarily be filled either by Natives of India, by officers of the Covenanted Civil Service, or by the Staff Corps, and there has since been no departure from the policy here laid down. After every discussion and enquiry that has taken place concerning the admission of Natives into the Public Service the fifteen hundred or thereabouts of Uncovenanted Europeans who are distributed amongst the Departments we have named remain, in the judgment of Government and of Parliament, a necessary and irreducible minimum. So long as that is so the only question that has to be asked concerning them is whether they are being fairly treated. What is there in this Service and in their necessities which puts them on a lower plane of right than the 4,350 Civilians, military and medical officers, judges, and clergymen who are permitted to draw their pensions in sterling, and whose leave and furlough rules are, to put the case moderately, at least twice as liberal as those of the Uncovenanted service? Why, in a word, should this twenty-five per cent. of the European servants of Government in India be treated so differently from the remaining seventy-five per cent? If there were any pretext for the contention that these appointments would adequately be held by people who in the ordinary course of things would remain in India after their service was completed, there would be no reason to ask why the Covenanted officers should take the pension in sterling and the Uncovenanted in rupees. But not yet, at all events, can the explanation be admitted. For the chief appointments in the Educational, Finance, Forest, and what may be called the Scientific Departments, the Government still select men who, if they are permitted to follow their instincts, are as certain to return to England at the end of their service, and during their service to require furlough to England and to send their children to be educated in England, as the High Court Judge and the district Civilian, the Colonel of a native regiment, and the officer in the Indian Medical Service. A very large proportion of the Uncovenanted minority assure us that they accepted service in the belief that their pension would be paid to them in a stable currency. The pension rates offered them were substantially lower than those promised to their more fortunate Civilian colleagues. Few of them who entered the service of the Government of India at a time when the rupee was worth two shillings can have reckoned upon uncertainty of pension, *plus* its smallness, as a condition attaching to retirement. Five thousand rupees a year, whatever it may be worth in sterling, is the maximum retiring allowance held out after thirty years' service, so that the limitation upon even the rupee equivalent of the Uncovenanted pension is much more rigorous than anything known in the other branches of the public service in India, and the present problem is for that reason so much the more easy of solution if only the Secretary of State would apply himself to it fairly and with a genuine desire to deal equitably with all interests.

Doubtless the Uncovenanted would be reluctant to accept a rate of pension different from that of the Civil Service as a full satisfaction of their equitable rights. But the most pressing part of their claims would be satisfied if their pensions were to be put upon a basis approximating to the expectations with which they took service with the Government of India. Take the case, for example, of an officer in the Education Department who entered into an agreement with the Secretary of State fifteen years ago. It cannot have entered the mind of the applicant for the appointment on the one side, or of the Secretary of State who gave him the appointment on the other, that in 1888 the rupee would be worth only 1s. 4d. It was announced by both that the rupee would as certainly be worth two shillings as that the sovereign would be worth twenty. As the writer of the statement before us says, "the Uncovenanted Service feel strongly that, although it may not be a breach of contract, which can be established in a court of law, it is a breach of the spirit of the agreement, and is opposed to the fair and commonsense view that we naturally took of it." This, we believe, will be admitted by unofficial Europeans who have rupee troubles of their own, but who are not the less alive to the equitable claims of their neighbours. But the question is one rather for compromise than for the persistent assertion of absolute right, and the leaders of this movement will do wisely not to push too uncompromisingly their claim to a two-shilling rupee. Their best friends would advise them, in the event of a one-and-eight-penny rupee being again offered them not to reject it, as they did early in the year. As to the other part of their case it must be said, generally, that if the rules as to length of service and furlough which obtain in the Covenanted Service are conducive to efficiency in the administration they ought for that reason to be applied *mutatis mutandis* to the European Uncovenanted Service. It is presumably for efficiency's sake that the leave rules of the Civil Service have been made as liberal as they are. The sound rule has been followed that a cheerful and contented service, and especially a service that is provided with sufficient opportunities of rest and recuperation, is an efficient one. The rule is as applicable to one branch of the European service as the other. We are not aware of any point in which the claims of the Government upon its Uncovenanted servants in all that concerns a sustained, vigorous, and exacting service are less urgent than those upon the Covenanted Civilian. If a twenty-five years' service is the term most consistent with equity and efficiency in the case of the Civilian, it is hard to understand why the term required of an Uncovenanted officer, from whom the State expects equal efficiency and sometimes greater capacity than from its Covenanted officers, should be thirty years, and why so much larger a proportion of it should be active service. These points the India Office left untouched in the debate last Session, and it will be well if attention be called to it on an early occasion.

FOR one of the incredulous papers which stoutly maintained that Lord Salisbury never spoke of the Parsee candidate of a Metropolitan constituency as a black man, the *Pioneer* has devoted a good deal of space to point out how natural it was for the Premier to say so, though it was perhaps somewhat indiscreet to say it aloud. Lord Salisbury's "Scarborough explanation" of the impossible the Allahabad paper condemns as inadequate, and yet regards it as setting the Premier right "politically," whatever that may mean:—"This explanation does not absolve his Lordship of the charge either of want of taste or want of judgment, since his object could quite well have been attained without giving any opportunity for offensive interpretation; but it, at all events, declares that such interpretation is entirely mistaken, and will thus serve to put the Premier right politically." Whether a statesman can set himself right politically or otherwise by an explanation which convicts him of the very offence which nervous apologists pronounced him incapable of committing, is a question which we need not discuss. More to the purpose is our contemporary's observation that Lord Salisbury's denunciation of the candidature of a man representing "a distant race" as incongruous and unwise, is open to the retort that if the English Parliament is so peculiarly a British machine—a machine designed by British hands for British statesmen to perform British work—it ought not to meddle with Indian affairs. In truth, Lord Salisbury's second edition of his Edinburgh speech was not less reckless and was even more foolish than the first. If the principle he enunciates, that men of a distant race ought not to meddle with the affairs of other people, were acted upon, there would be no British Empire, and it is even conceivable that Lord Salisbury might not be the Premier of the present Cabinet.

A CHANGE has just been introduced in regard to the custody of specifications of Patents in Bombay which may turn out to be a boon and a blessing to men, or the reverse, according to the manner in which the details are arranged. Hitherto all the official specifications of Patents registered in Bombay have been, by arrangement with the Government, stored in the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute and the volumes of Patents have been accessible to all who chose to consult them. As years went on the volumes have increased and the amount of space required has been felt to be somewhat of a tax upon the rooms of a growing and prosperous Institution out of proportion to any interest or usefulness they could possibly have for the bulk of the members of the Institute. Arrangements have been made whereby the volumes of Patents will be taken over by the Record Department of the Secretariat now to be located in certain portions of the new building occupied by the Elphinstone College and adjacent to the Sassoon Institute. The removal of the volumes will be a great gain to the Institute, but it is to be hoped that arrangements will be made under which the public will have the same access to them which has hitherto been enjoyed. Invention is not so advanced in India that it can afford to encounter artificial distractions in its pursuits, and the perusal of patents, though not a very exhilarating form of reading, is one of the best ways of stimulating invention.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, one of the Company's latest additions to its fleet, with the outward English mails of the 14th instant, may be expected to arrive here about noon on Saturday.

THE Company which has obtained the concession for the making of the Delhi-Kalka Railway have surveyors out examining the country for the best alignment, but work is not likely to be begun for some time to come. A local paper says, "some four months have been taken by the India Office in the framing of the contract, but this will now, it is believed, be signed very shortly. The necessary capital is forthcoming, but the Secretary of State will follow the new practice and insist upon it being underwritten. The Company when they begin operations will probably start work at the Kalka end of the line."

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR, who has recently employed Mr. B. A. Gupta as his A. D. C. and officer in charge of the Department of Industrial Arts, has been pleased to allow him to accept the Curatorship of the Government Central Book Depôt.

In the list of successful Militia candidates for the Army at the late examination held in London we note the name of Mr. George Inverarity Walshe, second son of Colonel Prendergast Walshe, of the Bombay Army, retired. Mr. Walshe has been gazetted to the 17th or Leicestershire Regiment.

DR. BLANEY, in addition to his other seasonable charities, presented a rupee each to the poor Parsees at the Chowpatti Dharmsala on Christmas Day.

THE Standing Committee of the Corporation held a meeting yesterday, even in the midst of the Christmas holidays, as the new Act renders it necessary that they should meet once a week at any rate. The business disposed of was merely of a routine character.

MRS. KING, wife of Mr. Henry Seymour King, M.P., is gradually recovering from her serious illness, and is now pronounced out of danger. Her husband brought her from Switzerland at the beginning of the outbreak, and he has been her most assiduous nurse ever since. Mrs. King is the daughter of a Canadian clergyman and sister of "Ginx's Baby."

THE Lushai Expedition will be under the Command of Colonel Tregear, 9th Bengal Infantry. Captain F. S. Gwatkin goes as Staff Officer. Captain W. J. Bond will be Chief Commissariat Officer, with Lieutenants W. H. Allen and H. T. Browne as assistants. Lieutenants Crawford, 28th Punjab Infantry, and Ward, Royal Irish Regiment, will be the Transport Officers. Captain Shakespeare, who is already at work in the Chittagong Hills, will be in charge of Intelligence. There will be also two or three Field Engineers yet to be named.

MR. H. S. THOMAS, first member of the Board of Revenue, has been permitted by the Madras Government to retire from the Madras Civil Service with effect from the 16th January next, on the usual annuity of £1,000, under section 27 of the Civil Pension Code, 6th edition. Mr. Thomas entered the service on the 15th December 1854, so that his full period of service amounts to 34 years, 1 month, and 1 day, of which 29 years, 4 months, and 11 days were passed in active service. Mr. Thomas has desired that his annuity be made payable in England.

A NEW German version of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado" was brought out recently at the Friedrich Wilhelm Stadtisches Theatre, Berlin, which was crowded to excess from floor to ceiling, and, though the performance could in no respect compare with that of an English company, still it evidently found great favour with the German audience, which applauded it in the most enthusiastic manner.

EXAMPLE is always better than theory, remarks a contemporary, and gives two for purposes of contrast. Of recent English journalists it may be said without offence since we speak of the dead, that the late Richard Jefferies was the most brilliant. He had it in his favour, too, from a society point of view, that he was not cloaked by anonymity. He was known, praised, and prized, but not admitted to society. Now look on a French picture. Among Alphonse Daudet's reminiscences there is none more amusing than the episode of the dress-coat. How he pinched to buy it, how he shivered going home in it without the overcoat he was too poor to buy, are laughable and were pathetic incidents—pathetic when his success was doubtful, amusing now that it is obtained. What we desire to point out here, however, is that a callow beginner, an ex-school usher, friendless and of common birth, would not in London be under any temptation to buy a dresscoat till long after the time when he could af

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

Parliament was prorogued to-day.

Her Majesty's Speech says :—My relations with all foreign Powers are friendly. I regret the rejection of the Fisheries Treaty by the United States.

Mention is then made of the conclusion of the Sugar Bounties Convention.

With respect to Egypt the Speech says that the attempt of the Soudanese to gain possession of Suakin has interrupted the restoration of Egypt to a condition of political and financial security. The dispersion of the rebels has been effected by a brilliant operation on the part of the Egyptian troops, supported by a British contingent. In other respects the administrative and economic progress of Egypt has been satisfactory.

The insurrection on the Continent of Zanzibar has been the cause of a large loss of life and property in the German settlements. This is due to the renewed vigour of the slave trade, and I have joined Germany in a blockade of the Coast where the insurrection exists.

Her Majesty then says :—"My Indian dominion have enjoyed general quiet and prosperity, and the disturbances in the Black Mountains and Sikkim have terminated without difficulty. The rebellion of Ishak Khan, which at one time threatened to become formidable, has been entirely subdued." Turning to the Cape, Her Majesty says the rising among the Zulu chiefs has not met with any sympathy from the people.

The Speech concludes by alluding to the new local Government in England.

No mention is made of Ireland.

SIR HENRY BLAKE PROVIDED FOR.

LONDON, DEC. 25.

The Earl of Kintore has been appointed Governor of South Australia and Sir Henry Blake Governor of Jamaica.

RELAPSE OF MR. JOHN BRIGHT.

Mr. John Bright has had a relapse.

THE REBELS AT SUAKIN.

SUAKIN, DEC. 24.

A cavalry reconnaissance has been made towards Hasheen, but none of the enemy were seen.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, DEC. 24.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular, with the outward English mails of the 13th inst., left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day.

THE OPERATIONS AT SUAKIN.

SUAKIN, DEC. 25.

The Scottish Borderers will return to Cairo to-morrow.

Forts are being built on the site of the enemy's trenches.

THE KARENI EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 25.

News *via* Papun from the Lower Burma column states that Sawlapaw, the Eastern Kareni Chief, has anticipated our attack on him. A body of 500 of his men attacked the village of Kyoukmyat on the 18th December. The villagers resisted and made urgent applications for assistance toColonelHervey, whose column was advancing towards Kyoukmyat. Colonel Hervey immediately despatched 50 of the Cheshire and 30 of the 8th Madras Regiments, under Captain Grove, to relieve the villagers. Captain Grove arrived early on the morning of the 20th, when they found that the village had been looted. The houses were greatly injured, and the enemy, consisting of about 400 men, half of whom were armed, had retreated.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.

The Chief Commissioner's reply to the American missionaries on the subject of his remarks about them in the secret pamphlet, stating that their influence over the Karens depended on getting arms for the latter and that they had imbibed the prejudices of the Karens against the Burmans, explains that he never meant to impugn their motives or character as preachers of the Gospel. He says his notes were written to defend his policy of disarmament, and the arguments he used may unintentionally have caused annoyance to some of the missionaries.

The Chief considers a minority of the missionaries did not take a perfectly unbiased view of the policy of disarmament. In saying this the Chief has and had no intention in any way to reflect on the character or motives of the missionaries con cerned, nor of impugning their character or motives as preachers of the Gospel, and if any expression used imply an attack on the missionaries he regrets that the same should have been put on record. In fact he withdraws the objectionable remarks, which must be taken in an offensive sense.

ANOTHER PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 26.

Another punitive expedition has been ordered to the north-western frontier. A few months ago a missionary gentleman reported to the Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills that the Miri Nagas beyond the Dikhu River had made a raid on the Nagas in Hatiguria and carried off some captives. The Deputy Commissioner went to the scene of the outrage, burnt houses, and returned without recovering the captives, as the Miris had fled at his approach. It has been now decided to send an expedition to the trans-Duki country with the object of punishing the villagers and permanently annexing the tract of land to British territory. A force consisting of 250 men under the command of two military officers and accompanied by two civilians will start. It is, however, a moot point whether the country where the outrage is alleged to have been committed is independent or under British jurisdiction.

OPENING OF THE CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 26.

Congress opened at two o'clock to-day, a larger number of delegates than was expected being present. It is estimated that about thirteen hundred were present. The proceedings were opened by Pundit Ajudhyanath, the president. The reception committee received the delegates, and the president in his opening remarks said that the Congress was a most loyal movement. He repudiated the charge brought against the Congress leaders to the contrary. All that the Congress asked, he said, was a representative Government only to such an extent as could be granted, having due regard to the circumstances of the country.

Mr. Yuille was then elected president and delivered his inaugural address. Of all subjects which will come up for discussion, he said, there was one resolution respecting which there would, he believed, be complete and direct uniformity of opinion, namely, the need of reform of the Legislative Councils. This was not only in itself good, but the best of all instruments for obtaining other returns that further experience and growing wants may lead them to desire. Having detailed the facts connected with the origin of the Bill, he proceeded by saying that the affairs of India, especially in the Financial Department, provided no check whatever in the hands of the Secretary of State. They could not blame the House of Commons for declining to abdicate the functions their predecessors thirty years ago assumed, as they were not in a position to judge the matter rightly nor to attempt to judge at all ; but they came to the conclusion that it was not worth their while to agitate concerning their own affairs. Parliament would not deem it worth their while to trouble about the people of India. What they have required and what the Congress agitated for was apermanent commission and elected members of Council. There was no reasonable ground for denying that large bodies of men in this country are fit for the proper discharge of the duties connected with constitutional reform. The change advocated was one of extreme moderation and by far within the limits of the circumstances of the country. His own opinion was that they should not seek to begin as had been asserted at the point England had reached only after years of slow progression, but that they should aim at loosening the bonds with which they were now bound. What they wanted was that the Legislative Councils should be expanded to an extent which would admit of representation of the various interests in the country as far as practicable. They wanted half the members of the Councils elected and the other half constituted by appointments by Government. The Congress was willing that right of veto should remain with the Executive. It also wanted the right of interpellation. It proposed that the constituencies consist of members of Municipalities, Chambers of Commerce, and Trades Associations generally' and persons possessing such qualifications as were educationally or pecuniarily deemed necessary A Subject Committee to discuss matters to be brought before the Congress was then appointed and it adjourned till to-morrow at two o'clock.

SIR HENRY PRENDERGAST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 26.

Bangalore Society is arranging a farewell entertainment for Sir Henry Prendergast. A change of Residents is likely to take place in the middle of January.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, DEC. 24.

The M. M. steamer Labourdonnais left here for Bombay and Karachi yesterday morning.

The M. M. steamer Peitro, for Zanzibar, left on Sunday evening.

The M. M. steamer Yarra left here for Marseilles on the evening of the 21st inst.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 26.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable Trinidad Demerara interrupted. Telegrams sent by boat will be delayed about three days.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, DEC. 25.

10 p.m.	73·9

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.

6 a.m.	69·6
10 a.m.	75·4
2 p.m.	81·4
4 p.m.	82·2

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHERR EPORTS.

SIMLA, Dec. 24. The barometer has fallen in Burmah and Bengal and risen in other districts ; but the changes are everywhere small and unimportant. The air is drier and cooler over the whole of Northern India and Madras. It is excessively dry at the hill stations. The minimum temperature at hill stations inUpper India last night was from four to six degrees higher than at the adjacent plain stations. The skies are nearly free from cloud in Southern India. Negapatam reports light showers and the weather conditions are unchanged.

SIMLA, Dec. 26.—The barometric changes of the past day are small and irregular, and leave the measure distribution unaltered. There is a general fall of temperature in Northern India, averaging two degrees. The Punjab stations report very low night temperature ; it was from eight to twelve degrees warmer last night at the hill than the adjacent plain stations. In Upper India the air is slightly drier. In Northern India the air movement is very slight and somewhat irregular in the South Coromandel Coast, and the weather is perhaps slightly unsettled off the Ceylon coast. Fine dry clear weather prevails over nearly all India.

MUDIE'S LIBRARY is a curious example of growth from small beginnings. Since its commencement it has issued more than five million volumes to its subscribers, two-thirds of which have been books of travel, adventure, history, biography, and science. Yet Mr. Charles Edward Mudie, the founder, began life in a very humble way, his father keeping a little newspaper shop in Cheyne-walk, where he was born in 1818. The lending business was begun by giving out works of fiction by the night at a penny the volume. In 1840 Mr. Mudie commenced business in Upper King-street, Bloomsbury, and in 1842 hit upon the system of lending one exchangeable volume for an annual subscription of a guinea. From that small origin the business has developed into the huge concern it is now under a limited liability company.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 7.

It is unfortunate that the National Association for the advancement of Art and its application to Industry has commenced its career when events of an apparently more utilitarian character are absorbing public attention. I say apparently, for although the President of the Royal Academy in his eloquent address may have soared as his wont in the higher regions, the new Association has an eminently practical side which is not lost sight of by its supporters in Lancashire. This has been well described as "the awakening in manufacturers, shop-keepers, and artisans of the sense that their existence, to say nothing of their affluence, will more and more depend upon their holding their own in the markets of the world, and of the further sense that beauty of design is an essential condition of this." Something has been done to meet the demands that have sprung up under the changed condition of things, but it is utterly incommensurate with the requirements, and the National Association has not come into life a moment too soon. Sir Frederick Leighton may, as some overpatriotic people seem to think, have laid on his colours too thickly, but no one can honestly deny that the charge he brings against his countrymen is on the whole justified by the facts. It certainly is not flattering to our *amour propre* as a race, but it is the height of folly to shut our eyes to the real state of things. "Our charge," says the leading representative of art in the British Isles, "is that with the great majority of Englishmen," and here he is speaking also of Scotchmen and Irishmen, "the appreciation of art as art is blunt is superficial, is desultory, is spasmodic ; that our countrymen have no adequate perception of the place of art as an element of national greatness ; that they do not count its achievements among the resources of their national pride ; that they do not appreciate its vital importance in the present day to certain branches of national prosperity ; that, while what is excellent receives from them honour and recognition, what is ignoble and hideous is not detested, is indeed accepted and borne with a dull, indifferent acquiscence ; that the æsthetic consciousness is not with them a living force, impelling them towards the beautiful, and rebelling against the unsightly."

How true the last portion of this passage is we have only to look at the hideous railway bridge recently made more unsightly by being considerably widened at Charing Cross. That such an ugly structure should ever have been permitted between two of the most handsome bridges in the world—the Waterloo and the Westminster—and within sight of the Houses of Parliament is a lasting disgrace to the Legislature. Thebest, indeed the only, defence of the great monstrosities which not only disfigures our grand river, but the whole of the embankment, came curiously enough from an Irish member of Parliament, who remarked in conversation to me some months ago that he liked the bridge because it typified our solidity as a nation. Some day we may see a society formed for the object of compelling the railway companies to take their trains in tunnels under the water instead of over it. But if this may be considered Utopian, and we must continue to have railway bridges, surely there is no reason why they should not be made ornamental. "Architecture," said Professor Aitchison, A.R.A., in his address as President of the Architectural Section, "supplies that grace in our habitations and that dignity to our public buildings that should be as necessary to our life as the air we breathe. Let us hope bridge builders will read, mark, and inwardly digest these sensible words. At present they seem to think that it is more necessary to follow the canons of taste in designing by a bridge for the Indus than one for the Thames. The National Association, which has this week been holding its first Congress, and will probably next year meet at Edinburgh, owes its existence very largely to Mr. P. H. Rathbone, whose name, at all events, will be well-known to many of the commercial recorders of the *Bombay Gazette*. Mr. Rathbone, who is one of the principal art patrons in the North of England, is perhaps equally well-known by Liverpoolians for his absent-mindedness, and many are the stories told about his amiable eccentricities. On one occasion at a dinner party, just after soup had been served, a lady sitting next to him admired the soup-plates. Mr. Rathbone, with the air of a connoisseur, and utterly oblivious of the soup, immediateiy took up his plate and turned it over to examine the back.—*Tableau* !

How would you like to have Sir Lepel Griffin for Governor of Bombay ? Some of the papers here are still exercised on the subject as to who is to succeed Lord Reay when his term of office expires. Mr. Raikes's name has disappeared, and now we are told that the coming man is Lord Harris, who would at any rate be *persona grata* to your cricketers. But some of Sir Lepel's friends say that he can be the next Governor of the Western Presidency if he chooses, and they profess, I am told—though this I cannot for a moment believe—that their information comes from the late Agent to the Governor-General for Central India himself. But possibly some enemy, with a touch of malice in his composition, has started this rumour, which I mention with the greatest reserve. A more likely report is that Sir Lepel wants to get into the House without waiting for the General Election, but eminent as are his abilities, they are not such as need put the Unionist leaders under any obligation to provide him with a seat. They are—I refer of course only to the Liberal Unionists—too much concerned, I suspect, in thinking how that shall make their own position secure without looking out for fresh constituencies or their friends.

This evening in the House of Commons several questions of interest to Bombay readers are to be asked. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, wishes to know, "with reference to Colonel Marshall's pecuniary dealings at Hyderabad," whether the subjoined is a correct quotation of the rule in force under the Government of India regarding pecuniary transactions of officials within the limits of their jurisdiction :—"All covenanted civil servants, statutory civilians, uncovenanted officers who hold gazetted appointments, and military officers in civil employ are prohibited, under pain of dismissal, from taking loans from, or otherwise placing themselves under pecuniary obligations to, persons subject to, the official authority or influence of such Government officers, or residing, possessing property, or carrying on business within the local limits for which such Government officers are appointed ;" and whether having regard to the fact that no report on the matter has been made to the Government of India by the Secretary of State, Sir John Gorst will call for a report and inform the House what action has been taken in the matter.

MILITARY NEWS.

SITES have been selected at Parsoria and Garhakota, on the new Saugor-Damoh road, for encamping purposes.

THE 6th Carabiniers on return home have been quartered at Shorncliffe Camp, in the lines vacated by the 5th Lancers.

COLONEL F. C. KEYSER, late Royal Fusiliers, has been appointed Inspector of Army Signalling with effect from the 1st January 1889.

THE Sergeants of the 1st Northampton Regiment presented a handsome sword to Sergeant Kendall-Rendall on his recent appointment as Second Lieutenant.

COLONEL B. WILLIAMS, C. B., has resumed charge of the office of Director-General of the Army Remount Department for India, from Lieutenant-Colonel T. Deane.

THE 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment leaves Mandalay on the 23rd December, and will embark at Rangoon on the 30th idem, for conveyance to Bombay *en route* to England.

MAJOR A. G. TIDY, 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, has been appointed to officiate as Garrison Instructor, Poona, *vice* Poignand, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

THE following appointments are made :—3rd Bengal Cavalry : Lieutenant H. E. Whiffin, supernumerary on the establishment, 13th Bengal Lancers, to be Squadron Officer, *vice* Middleton. Lieutenant D. D. Baynes, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Squadron Officer, *vice* Carr. 34th Pioneers : Major E. H. Wilson, Second-in-Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Crookshank ; and Major V. G. L. Eyre, 23rd Pioneers, to be officiating Second-in-Command.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, DEC. 22.

A GUBERNATORIAL visit to a far out-lying district like Kanara, cut off as it is from all means of rapid communication, is indeed a rare occurrence. If I rightly remember, we last saw a Governor here in 1881. Coming, therefore, as it did after a dull blank of eight years, His Excellency Lord Reay's visit was anxiously looked forward to by the citizens of this enterprising little seaport town. The Municipal broom did dexterous work, and even invaded virgin soil in its sanitary capacity. The public body did its utmost to give the town a holiday appearance. The main roads of course had the usual triumphal arches of bamboo hung with green and bunting and some of these were artistic. The triumphal arches at the quay put up by Rao Saheb the Mamlutdar carried off the palm in point of excellence and design. Here a huge block of rainbow letters, which guarded the main entrance, bad a hearty welcome to the representative of Her Majesty. A tastefully decorated and spacious pendal intended for the Durbar of His Excellency was erected in front of the new Municipal Hall, and this, carpeted and furnished throughout, provided accommodation to at least 300 guests, including the principal officials and citizens of distinction. The path leading to the hall was all along decorated with evergreens, palm and laurel plants of luxuriant foliage.

The steamer Dalhousie with His Excellency and staff on board slowly steamed in early yesterday morning before the sun was up and dropped anchor in the most picturesque bay of Karwar by 6-30 a.m. The near approach of the vessel was announced by the boom of two guns, and immediately hundreds of people were seen wending their way in the direction of the landing place to greet His Excellency. Something like 6,000 persons were present. His Excellency alighted at the pier at 7-30 and was received by the Assistant Collector, the Superintendent of Police, the Port Officer, the Superintendent of Karwar, and the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, the heads of offices, president and members of the Municipality, &c., &c. Mr. Knight, the Assistant Collector, kindly introduced some of the native gentlemen and others who were standing by. Among them were Rao Bahadoor Marate, Sub-Judge, Rao Saheb Datatray Kristu, president, Mr. J. F. Fernandez, retired Sub-Judge, Mr. A. C. Noronha, vice-president, District Local Board, R. S. Damodar Kothwal, Head Accountant, Revenue Department, R. S. Shanker Venkesh Taki, Mr. E. Jones, Mr. Coelho, timber contractors, R. S. Bandiwad, Mamlutdar, Rev. Fisher, Head of Basel Mission, Karwar, Mr. DeCruz, pensioned Sub-Assistant Conservator, T. Costa, Head Master, Karwar High School, Rao Bahadoor Subanrao Salve, Inspector of Police, Mr. G. M. Dixon, Assistant Surgeon, Karwar, &c., &c. After the ceremonial introduction His Excellency walked towards the Municipal office, a distance of a mile, followed by the masses of the people, who were charmed by His Excellency's genial and frank demeanour. On his way to the Municipal office His Excellency inspected the Post and Telegraph offices, the residence of Rev. Fisher, where the German national flag was fluttering in the breeze, the building in course of construction for the District Court, the Collector's office, and finally the Municipal Hall amidst loud and prolonged cheering. His Excellency took his seat on the platform on the open verandah of the office. The President then approached the dais and read the following address on behalf of the Municipality :—

May it please your Excellency,—We, the members of the Karwar Municipality, respectfully approach your Excellency on behalf of the people of this town with this humble mark of loyalty and beg permission to express our sincere satisfaction in being able this day to welcome your Excellency at Karwar as the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India.

We humbly beg leave to mention that we in common with the people of other parts of the presidency highly appreciate the earnest endeavours of your Excellency's Government in introducing and giving a sound footing to technical education, the want of which was universally felt and which holds out a fair prospect of a bright future to the artisans and industrial classes of the presidency. Your Excellency's vigorous efforts to improve the administration of the country in all its branchis has inspired the public with perfect confidence that the rule of Her Most Gracious Majesty will always be an unmixed blessing to the people of India. Her Excellency Lady Reay's noble efforts towards the amelioration of the condition of the women of India and towards giving them medical aid is an assurance that Her Excellency's name along with that of the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava will be gratefully remembered in all time to come by every class of Her Majesty's subjects in the presidency.

We respectfully avail ourselves of the present opportunity to lay before your Excellency some of our urgent local wants in the fervent hope that your Lordship will be graciously pleased to take them into kind consideration. This district was annexed to the Bombay Presidency in the year 1862 with the then certain prospects of making the port of Karwar the terminus of a line of railway from the cotton-growing districts of the Southern Maratha Country, and thus induced many persons to abandon Honore, the former head-quarters of the district and to establish themselves here at a heavy outlay in the purchase of lands, erecting dwelling and ware houses in anticipation of the opening of the line. The Government of your predecessors encouraged the people by spending large sums of money in improving the port. Unfortunately for Karwar the railway for which three surveys were made at a heavy cost has been indefinitely put off and the foreign port of Marmagao selected for the very purpose for which this port was intended. The enhanced rates of assessment, based on the prospects of the railway, now press heavily on the agricultural classes. We, therefore, earnestly solicit for your Excellency's consideration the expediency of connecting this fine natural port with the system of the Southern Maratha Railways, and thus prevent the place from drifting back to its primitive condition.

We respectfully beg to lay before your Excellency another grievance, namely, the want of a regular steamer communication to keep us in touch with the other ports on the western coast of India. The absence of such a communication causes great inconvenience to all classes of people and seriously affect trade and the prosperity of the town and the district in general. We trust your Excellency's Government will be pleased to take such steps as will supply this pressing want by making such concessions to the steamer company as will induce them to call regularly at Karwar. Wishing your Excellency and Lady Reay a pleasant tour in Kanara, we beg to subscribe ourselves, your Excelency's most humble servants,—Datatraya Kristu, H. Ingle, C. F. Kamaika, P. F. Fernandez, Raghvender Rao Mahaling, Manjunath Vittal, E. Jones, A. C. Noronha, Balappa Shripad.

His Excellency replied as follows :—

It is a source of real pleasure to me to meet you all to-day as it has long been my desire to visit you. The fact of my not coming here before this is due not only to the want of railway communication, but also of other difficulties of access. Government have been perfectly alive to these difficulties, and a great deal of attention, I am sure, has been paid to the subject ; and although you have shown me this difficult side of the picture, I can hold you out no hopes with regard to the railway communication either at persent or in the immediate future. As regards the steamer communication I am still in hopes that something may be done, but I should also like to make our friendly neighbour, the Portuguese Governor-General, to see that a railway communication from Marmagao to Karwar would be one of mutual benefit. They have always been ready to help us, and I trust they could be made to see it in this light. I like the modesty of your address. It is the first of the kind I have received ; it sets forward none of your doings, although I know the Municipal primary schools of this district are the best in the presidency. I think it is the first incumbent duty of the municipalities to aid primary schools, and your primary schools are up to the mark, which also is a great credit to your local boards, and I hope your example will be a stimulant to other municipalities. I am also glad to hear that there is a municipal girls' school at this place, and I am delighted to see the girls assembled here. I hope the education they receive will fit them to occupy the responsible position they will have to fill in their households. I must also congratulate you on having good and pure water at this place, and I am sure there will be no trouble of drainage among you. The place seems to be clean and healthy, and the Civil Surgeon must have very easy times. I am very much obliged to you for your allusions regarding Lady Reay and her work in connection with the female medical aid. Lady Reay will also be pleased to hear about it. She always takes great pleasure in hearing of the labours done towards giving fresh stimulus to this movement. It would be a very welcome thing to have some of these girls here conferring the benefits derived from this institution on the women of this district, especially as you are left isolated for the greater part of the year. I thank you for the welcome you have given me and for the expressions of loyalty towards my sovereign, which, I am sure, are sincere.

His Excellency was constantly interrupted by loud and prolonged cheering. H. E. complimented the Municipality for the modesty of their address. Modest it was certainly. We have here but two grievances—one want of a railway and the other a steamer communication. The two subjects were dwelt upon in the address in such a concise form as not to tire His Excellency. There was no parade of grievances made, and His Excellency was naturally pleased with this. The want of a railway is of course a chronic grievance, and chronic cases are hard to cure. It is known, therefore, that Government will have hard work to mend matters here for the benefit of some 400,000 of Her Majesty's loyal subjects. Karwar had its origin in railway enterprise, and I quote a few statistics to show the amount of money spent here for the purpose In laying out the town and roads, &c , Rs. 81,13,321 ; railway survey to Hubli, Rs. 4,57,473 ; total, Rs. 85,70,794.

The figures naturally provoke the question, Why not utilise the heavy outlay by constructing the line of railway. The magnificence of the port of Karwar as a rival to even proud Bombay has so often been harped upon that it is not here necessary to say anything more concerning it. A rival terminus at this port would not in any way affect Marmagao disadvantageously, but on the contrary would enrich both the Government and the people, as it would tap the richest forest land of India and open markets for the produce in the whole of Southern India.

LORD REAY ON EDUCATION.

His Excellency next received the following address from the teachers of the private school here :—

May it please your Excellency,—We, the teachers and representatives of the Society of the Private Institution, Karwar, beg to approach your Excellency with this our humble representation, humbly hoping that the same will meet with a favourable reception at your Excellency's gracious hands.

We further beg to state that with a view to impart cheap education to a large class of the community who are debarred from joining the Government High School a few leading gentlemen of the district have by liberally contributing opened the abovenamed institution, which was established on the 5th of July 1887. From small beginnings the institution now numbers 165 students on the roll, which includes Christians, 23; Mahomedans, 7 ; Hindus, 23. Due provision has also been made for free places, which are distributed to indigent and deserving students without distinction of caste or creed. The institution now teaches up to Anglo-Vernacular Standard V., which is equivalent to the middle class course. The support that we receive from the public is very small, and owing to financial embarrassment we have not been able to extend the sphere of our operations. The object of our institution, as above stated, is to impart education up to the 5th standard, and this institution was not opened as a rival school, but as a feeder to the Government High School ; but we regret to learn that owing to heavy reductions ordered by the Government of India the High School at Karwar runs the risk of being abolished. The Municipality of Karwar, to which an appeal was made by the Director of Public Instruction for an annual grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,200 for the up-keeping of the High School has, we regret to learn, owing to the low finances of the municipality, refused the aid. Far be it from us to suggest the closing of this really useful public institution, but should financial, to which all other considerations are subservient, induce Government to close the High School here, as contemplated at Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, &c., we humbly pray that in the event of such a contingency occurring, Government will be pleased to hand over to us the lower classes, allowing the High School division to remain intact, rendering us at the same time a certain amount of annual subsidy, which will enable us to keek up the institution on a proper footing. Before closing this our humble representation, we beg to express our grateful appreciation of your Lordship's benevolent rule and that of Lady Reay in the lively interest taken in improving the social position of the native ladies of this Presidency. Wishing your Excellencies a pleasant and prosperous tour in Kanara, we beg to subscribe, your Lordship's most devoted and loyal servants,—Shivrao Krishnaya, Acting Head Master, Bhavany Shanker Mallapur, Sheshgiri Manjunath Shastri, Harihar Manjunath Kulkarny.

His Excellency's reply was as follows :—

Gentlemen,—I received this address with mingled feelings and I suppose the audience also listened to it with mingled feelings. It appears that the members of the Municipality had more confidence in the Government with regard to this High School than the gentlemen at the head of this institution. If the members of the Municipality had been alarmed in any way, they would have referred to it in their address. I am afraid some telegrams regarding your address would spread dismay at Ahmednagar and Ratnagiri. There is no present intention of closing either the High School of Ratnagiri or Nagar. I know that there is a great need of schools in Konkan on account of its isolated position. I regret to admit that it is quite true that our financial position obliges us to deal with educational institutions, and it will be necessary in many cases to ask the people of the district to help the Government in keeping up these High Schools, and it is the general feeling throughout the country that these institutions are very useful in their character. The first duty of the Municipality is to aid primary education, and they cannot be asked to impose taxes to assist in the cause of higher education. I think every municipality is justified in refusing funds to this as long as it assists us in giving primary education. With regard to this private school I have nothing more to say. I am glad to hear it acts as a feeder to the High School. I hope it will not be like so many institutions which have a mushroom growth and collapse in time, and that it will, no doubt, one day be a very useful one deserving praise.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL HALL.

The President of the Municipality next approached the dais and addressed His Excellency concerning the Municipal institution and invited His Excellency to open the new Municipal Hall. His Excellency complied with the request, and in performing the ceremony His Excellency said :—

I am extremely pleased to have this memorial of my visit by opening this Municipal Hall. The representatives who assemble here to transact business will, I hope, always transact business in a business-like spirit without undue talk. I don't think we always have a right to say so only of you ; but Englishmen also are in the habit of doing the same. But I hope your discussions will be carried on with moderation, the work done winning the confidence of your people and Government. I am also glad to see that this hall is admirably adapted to your present requirements, and I declare this hall open.

As his Excellency turned his face towards the main entrance of the Hall the bright smiling faces of the little school girls greeted His Excellency, who was highly pleased with their appearance.

VISIT TO THE HIGH SCHOOL.

His Excellency then left the pendal and visited the District Jail, High School, Civil Hospital, the District Court, Mamlutdar's office, and left for the steamer at 11-30 a.m., walking in the town for nearly two hours. At the High School the recitation and smartness of the lads pleased His Excellency so much that he complimented the teachers and the students highly, addressing them as follows :—

I thank you for your kind welcome and your very nice recitations, and I am happy to have been allowed an opportunity of hearing them. I only wish to give you—the students—one advice, and that is, that whatever you wish to do, do it throughly, and that you never should be satisfied until you have perfectly satisfied yourselves that you have absolutely mastered and assimilated what you are reading. This will give you success in your future life, and your work will be a pleasure to you. I was highly satisfied with the recitation of the passage on "Education by the State," especially as a Mahomedan boy, a representative of his community, was got to recite it. Well, one thing more : I particularly wish to remark that in none of my visits to the different High Schools have I heard a Latin recitation. However, I compliment the gentlemen who taught and the pupil who recited, on the excellence of the recitation we have heard.

His Excellency, observing that one of the reciters was named Telang, enquired whether he were related to the Hon. Mr. Telang of Bombay, and expressed a hope that the lad too would one day assist Government as a member of the Council. I may add that His Excellency was so much taken by the passage recited by the Mahomedan boy that he required the Head Master, Mr. Costa, to furnish him with a copy of the text, which was promptly complied with.

The s. s. Dalhouse left for Honore at about 12 noon.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 24.

THE fourth Indian National Congress will commence its sittings here on Tuesday, and preparations are now in full swing for the reception of the delegates, many of whom have already arrived here. The mail trains coming both from the Bombay and Calcutta side brought with them to-day a very large number of delegates, from north and south, east and west, and it is expected that in a day or two more their total number will swell to about a thousand. This, I believe, will be the largest number of congressionists that has ever yet been brought together at these annual gatherings, and the Congress leaders, who have established their head-quarters at Lowther Castle, formerly the Government House, have been doing all they can for the comfort and convenience of the gentlemen who are going to occupy Christmas week in discussing affairs of State, and acquainting Government with their "wants and wishes," suggesting at the same time means for remedying the one and fulfilling the other. A Reception Committee has been appointed to look after the comforts of the guests during their stay in Allahabad with Raja Rampal Singh as its secretary. He is a local celebrity, who has given a substantial proof of his faith in the Congress by subscribing a sum of Rs. 5,000 towards its funds. The extensive grounds belonging to Lowther Castle are dotted with a large number of tents for the accommodation of delegates, while a few ranges of quarters have also been run up in the compound for those of the delegates who, coming from the warmer climate of Southern India, may not like to live under canvas. The Congress men will have, one and all, to testify to their patriotism in two ways—first, by defraying their own travelling expenses ; secondly, by paying a sum of Rs. 10 each fo their board and lodging while in Allahabad. This charge, though a fair and modest one, was not made before ; but it is now deemed necessary to levy the contribution, probably because there was some difficulty in making both ends meet in respect of the expenses incurred for organizing the Madras Conference held last year. Delegates who choose to live in European fashion will have farther to pay Rs. 2 per day for their mess expenses. The sum they are asked to pay will not only provide for them suitable accommodation and board, but will also procure for them free medicine and medical advice, should they be at all required. It is to be hoped that the dispensary, which has been arranged for on the premises, will not come to be much frequented, especially as the visitors have been assured, in a circular issued for their benefit by the Reception Committee, that every hygienic precaution has been taken, and that all the sanitary arrangements are on the most approved footing. The members attending this national conference are, as is well known, divided into numerous castes, creeds, and nationalities, and, therefore, the committee have taken good care to pay every regard to religious scruples or prejudices in supplying their guests with food and water. Though divided by race and religion and customs, the delegates will all meet together in a common band of political union in a spacious *shamiana*, which has been erected in the compound with room to hold about four thousand persons. It looks in the interior like a very large circus tent, and is decorated with tinsel, flags, and scarlet. Two thousand chairs, all of the same pattern, have been imported from England for the special use of the delegates. A raised platform in the centre will be occupied by the president and other leading light of the Congress, while reserved seats will be allotted for representatives of the press. Two portraits of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress are to be seen at present resting against a table on the platform ; and it may be supposed that they will be hung up in some conspicuous place in the hall as a mark of respect and loyalty to the Sovereign. A square space capable of holding about two hundred men has been railed off from the rest of the structure for the accommodation of distinguished visitors, while tiers of seats running round the walls of the structure have been provided for the commonalty. Admission to the Congress will be by tickets only, every subscriber who has paid Rs. 5 or more towards its funds being entitled to one. Subscribers of less than Rs. 5 do not, however, seem to acquire, by the very fact of their donation, a right to admission. In their case, as in that of non-subscribers, admission will be allowed on production of tickets signed by the president or the secretary of the Standing Committee of the circle in which they reside. The accommodation for visitors, though ample enough, cannot be unlimited, and, therefore, preference will be given to those who have most zealously worked in the cause of the Congress in their several districts. It may be said that the Congress leaders have this year gone into the very head-quarters of the enemy for the purpose of holding their deliberations ; and some idea of the intensity of the feeling on both sides may be obtained from the fact that large iron tanks filled with water have been placed round the pavilion, and a fire-engine is to be brought near the scene as a precautionary measure in the event of the fragile structure of bamboo and white cloth being set on fire by some wicked incendiaries. I cannot, of course, for my part say how far the fear is justified by the attitude or menaces of anti-congressionists.

I annex an approximate list of the delegates sent from different parts of India, which the careful reader will find very instructive :—

Calcutta	200
Bankipore	50
Benares	50
N.-W. Provinces	200
Oudh	150
Punjab	125
Sind	10
Gujarat	25
Bombay	25
Poona	150
Madras	125
Berar	20
Central Provinces	50
Delhi	10
Total	1,200.

Although the Congress opens on Wednesday, the two first meetings, so far as public business is concerned, will be short. Many preliminaries having to be arranged, and the subjects for discussion having to be settled, it will not be till the afternoon of Thursday that the Congress will sit down to serious business. In the first place, the proceedings do not commence till Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock, when the various delegates on their arrival will be received by the chairman of the Reception Committee, the Hon. Pundit Ajudhianath, of the North-West Legislative Council. The first business will be the election and installation of a chairman, who, having delivered his inaugural address, will call upon the assembly to elect a Subject Committee. That will conclude the business of the day, and an adjournment will be made till the following afternoon at half-past two. On Wednesday afternoon, however, after the Congress has risen and also in the forenoon of Thursday, the Subject Committee will sit in private to settle the subjects to be brought before the Congress for discussion. This will be no easy matter, for, from proposals that have been already made and the important matters that many delegates wish to discuss, a too heavy programme that it would be impossible to get through within the prescribed time, will perhaps be difficult to avoid. The committee have, therefore, a somewhat serious task before them in making a careful and judicious selection of subjects for discussion, so as to please all parties. There is one matter which will doubtless draw forth much talk. The Rajah Shiva Prasad, who, at his own request, was elected at a meeting of some ten thousand people a delegate for Benares, and who arrived in Allahabad yesterday, is going to deliver an oration against the Congress. Among the resolutions already suggested, and which will likely be submitted to the Subject Committee for approval, is one regarding the reform of the Legislative Councils, asking the Congress to re-affirm the necessity for the expansion and reform of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and the Provincial Legislative Councils, and expressing disappointment that, despite the pratically unanimous opinion of the cultured and intelligent classes throughout India in regard to this matter, Her Majesty's Government have not yet seen their way to concede that reform. The appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into Indian affairs, appealing to Government to appoint a Royal Commission, on which the people of India shall be adequately represented, to inquire into the working of the Indian Administration, both in England and in India, with instructions to take evidence and make all needful inquiries in both countries, has likewise been suggested for discussion. Some other delegate wishes to move something to the effect that it being understood that Her Majesty's Government is of opinion that the retention of the Indian Council, as a body of expert advisers to the Secretary of State for India, is still necessary to Government, should be asked to appoint in future five Indian gentlemen to that Council, as occasions occur, one from each of the main territorial divisions of the Empire, namely, Bombay, Madras

petitive examinations now held in England for first appointments in various Civil Departments of the Public Service should be held simultaneously in England and in India, both examinations being, as far as practicable, identical in their nature, and those who compete in both countries being finally classified in one test according to merit. The reduction of military expenditure, owing to the existing unsatisfactory state of Indian finances, police reform, and the reform of the abkari and excise systems, may find a place in the programme. Some are also anxious to push the question of modification of the Arms Act something in this wise—that the Congress entreat the Government of India so to modify the existing Arms Act as to remove the unmerited slur that it at present involves on the loyalty of the Indian people, and so to improve its administration as to enable Her Majesty's peaceful and loyal, but at present defenceless subjects to protect their families, crops, possessions, and selves against the attacks of criminals and wild beasts, and, what is on much the same lines, petitioning for a system of volunteering for the Indian inhabitants, such as might qualify them to assist, in any crisis, in the maintenance of Her Majesty's rule in India. The establishment of a Military College for the training of natives as Indian officers may afford a subject of discussion. The Subject Committee may have also to decide whether the separation of judicial and executive functions should form a matter for discussion at this Congress again. It is proposed that a resolution should be placed before the meeting for approval, re-affirming the resolutions come to at the last two National Congresses, declaring the conviction that a complete separation of the executive and judicial functions (such that in no case the two functions should be combined in the same officer) has become an urgent necessity, and its own opinion that the Government is now bound to effect this reparation, even though this should in some provinces involve some extra expenditure, and further that, in view to giving practical effect to the resolution, the Government of India be moved to instruct the several local Governments each to appoint a small commission composed mainly of statutory natives of India belonging to the legal profession to work out within a brief and specified period practical schemes for the inauguration of this reform in their respective jurisdictions. Of course, it must be borne in mind the above are merely suggestions, and for the programme of proceedings and the subjects to be brought up for discussion cannot be known until the Committee yet to be elected has met and decided.

The active business of the Congress is expected to finish on Saturday evening, while Sunday will be devoted to a social gathering.

AN ADDRESS TO MR. J. U. YAJNIK.

DURING the closing year two very influential clubs have sprung up in Ahmedabad, the members being mostly Hindoos. They are millowners, inamdars, officers, bankers, graduates, pleaders, merchants, doctors, municipal commissioners, and other leading citizens, who meet together every evening for social and physical entertainments. A very influential and largely attended meeting of the members of these two clubs and the leading citizens of this town was held on the 22nd inst. in the Gujerat Club buildings to express a feeling of delight and to send a congratulatory address to Mr. Javerilal upon his being raised to the eminent position of Sheriff of Bombay. Among those who attended the meeting were :—R. B. Runchodlal Chhotalal, C.I.E., R. S. Mahipatram R., C.I.E., Seth Sarabhai Magonbhai Karamchand, Mr. Krishnadas Bholanath Sarabhai; Professor Abaji V. Kathavate, Seth Trikamlal Vadilal, R. S. Uttamram N. Mehtaji, Head Master, Govt. High School, R. B. Lalubhai Nandlal, R. S. Narberam Rugnathdas, Govt. Pleader, Seth Hiralal Girdharlal, R. B. Khusalrai Sarabhai, R. S. Girdharlal Uttamram, R. S. Ishwarlal Occhavaram, Dr. Nilkuntrai Dayabhai, R. S. Dayabhai Magonlal, Municipal Secretary; R. S. Varajrai S. Desai, R. S. Keshavalal Motilal, R. S. Rattonlal Trimbaklal, Municipal Commissioners, R. S. Vasanji Paragji, Mr. K. G. Patel, Shroff, Bombay Bank, Mr. K. H. Druva, B.A., Mr. B. P. Dalal, B.A., Mr. K. P. Trivedi, B.A., Mr. Nagay D., B.A., and other citizens.

Mr. R. B. Runchhorlal Chhotalal, C.I.E., President of the Municipality, who was called to the chair, made an opening speech, giving an interesting and edifying account of Mr. Javerilal's life, Mr. Nagay D., B.A., Secretary to the Gujarat Club, then read the following address, which was translated into Gujarati by Mr. Krishnarao Bholanath Sarabhai. At the proposal of Prof. Abaji V. Kathavate, the address was adopted and a handsome sum was allotted to send to Mr. Javerilal in a fitting form. This business has been entrusted to the Secretary of the Gujarat Club and Mr. Ishwarlal Occhavaram Diwan. Before a vote of thanks concluded the business, the meeting was entertained with a very learned and charming song by Messrs. Krishnarao Bholanath and Desai Amidbhas Runchhodji.

"Guzarat Club, Ahmedabad, 22nd December, 1888.

"Dear Friend,—We, the undersigned members of the Guzarat Club and Milia Melapak and other residents of this ancient city, take this opportunity of expressing our heartfelt gratification at your having been raised to the eminent position of Sheriff of Bombay. We owe a deep debt of gratitude to our noble Governor, Lord Reay, for this rare distinction which he has pleased to confer upon you.

"The fact that you are the first Gujrati gentleman who has been selected for this exceptional honour gives us greater delight. As you have spent a portion of your early life in this city of ours, we venture to hope that you will accept our congratulations with feelings of friendliness and affection.

"The deep interest that you have been taking in the general welfare of our countrymen has been a special cause of satisfaction we feel on this occasion. Your learning, your activity, and your philanthropy have made you worthy of all kinds of honour and distinction. The active help rendered by you to the cause of local self-government in the shape of a work entitled "Notes on Local Self-Government" has been appreciated by all who have the good of the country at heart. The sympathy you have evinced for the agricultural class has been evidenced by your advocacy of the landed interest when the land tax was enhanced. Your work in the Bombay Municipal Corporation is a strong proof of your ability and zeal.

"The literary feature of your life has not been less marked. You were the first to introduce to the Gujarati-reading public the dramatic skill and poetic beauties of our illustrious poet and dramatist, Kalidas.

"In conclusion, we reiterate our feelings of thankfulness to His Excellency Lord Reay and express our earnest wish that he, with his usual graciousness and discrimination, would, at an early date, confer upon you higher honours when you will have greater opportunities of rendering more valuable service to your countrymen."

CEYLON.

THE RUSSIAN TRANSPORT "NIJNI NOVGOROD."—This vessel, which, it will be remembered, passed through Colombo a few months go with a living freight of upwards of 500 male prisoners, condemned to life-long exile in the steppes of Siberia, came into harbour this morning. Having dropped her cargo of malefactors at Vladivostock, she was cleaned up and made ready for the passengers and freight which she now carries back to Odessa. On repairing on board, it was curious to find that in place of cages filled with human beings which where seen when the the vessel last touched here, the holds were loaded with tea, 400 tons of which she takes to Russia from Shanghai. She also carries back to their native land upwards of 146 passengers, comprising labourers and time-expired soldiers, the former having chiefly been engaged as miners in the gold mines of Siberia. She also takes as cargo from this port 600 tons of oil and 200 tons of copra, which are being consigned by Messrs. Volkart Bros. This morning a very suspicious coffin-shaped case was despatched on board, and rumour had it that it contained the remains of the Landgrave of Hesse, which had been found; but it appears that the case really contained an aligator, which the Grand Duke Alexander, who is on board the Rynda now at Bombay, had shot at Singapore, and which he had left with Messrs. Krauwell and Co. for the purpose of being stuffed, etc, and which will be conveyed to Russia by the Nijni Novgorod. The vessel will remain in harbour till early on Thursday morning, when she will sail for Odessa. She sets out from Odessa with her next cargo of prisoners for Vladiostock on the 27th March next.—*Times*.

MR. BALFOUR has a formidable rival in his character of the practical Christian, says a home journal—no less a personage than Prince Bismarck. The German Chancellor has been made a D. D. (save the mark!) and he has been pleased to ascribe the compliment to his "constant efforts in the cause of tolerant and practical Christianity."

ACTIVE SERVICE cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed daily with ROWLANDS' ODONTO. All dentists allow that neither washes or pastes are at efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth-powder; such ROWLANDS' ODONTO has always proved itself. It whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE is a harmless preparation for dyeing the hair permanent brown or black. Ask chemists and stored keepers for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Gardens London, and avoid spurious imitations.

MR. CAINE ON THE CONGRESS.

At a meeting held for the purpose of electing representatives to the National Congress from Lucknow, on the 18th instant, Mr. Caine, M. P., was present, and was requested to say a few words to those assembled.

Mr. Caine thanked the meeting for permitting him to be present, and see for himself the methods by which representatives were elected to the National Congress. He expressed himself surprised to find that so many leading Mahomedans were present. It showed that the statements that had been circulated that Lucknow did not contain a single Mahomedan who was in favour of the Congress movement had no foundation in fact. He was not in a position to express any definite opinion one way or other on the leading demands of the Congress. It was impossible to ignore the great importance of the movement, or the deep interest it was exciting in the minds of British politicians at home. Their main proposal was full of difficulties, and they must not expect that the British Parliament would hastily consent to changes of such magnitude as were involved in its practical application to India. But it was quite certain that politicians in England, who, like himself, were Liberals by conviction, would look with sympathetic interest on the demands of educated India to a moderate and tentative share in the Government of their own provinces. One of the objects he had in view in coming to India this winter was to study on the spot this new movement called the National Congress. To enable him to do this, he had sought to meet not only those in favour of it, but those also who had declared themselves in opposition. He was glad to say that native gentlemen of both sides of the controversy had welcomed him and opened their minds frankly. He had not discussed the matter with "Congress-wallas" to the exclusion of "Patriotic-wallas," for he had spent two days last week at Aligarh, in the hospitable company of Sir Syed Ahmed and his able lieutenant, Mr. Theodore Beck (a few hisses.) Mr. Caine said he did not think they should hiss Sir Syed Ahmed, it was wiser and better to give to opponents the same credit for honesty of purpose as they claimed for themselves, and no Mahomedan at any rate could ignore the services which Sir Syed had rendered to them in the matter of education. (Cheers.) It would, of course, be inconsistent in him to express definite conclusions on so wide and farreaching an agitation in the very midst of his investigations. He intended to be present at the whole of the proceedings at Allahabad, and it would be time enough for him to act upon any conclusion he might form when he had to vote upon them in his place in Parliament. The danger to the National Congress did not lie in their great annual gathering, but in the agitation which was being conducted throughout India. He found no fault with wise efforts to awaken in the people of the country more personal interest in its government and administration, but they must be careful to give as little occasion as possible to their opponents to raise the ready cry of "sedition." No doubt the Congress leaders had made many blunders—perfect wisdom cannot be expected from a child of four years old, however vigorous and strongly developed—but time and experience would no doubt bring wisdom. The great Richard Cobden, who conducted the historical agitation against the Corn Laws, remarked in one of his late speeches: "We talked sad rubbish when we first began." But in spite of that, he succeeded in bringing about a reform in the laws, which was both the foundation and superstructure of the nineteenth century development of England's greatness. It will depend on the wisdom, the moderation, and the loyalty of the leaders whether the National Congress becomes a great power in India, or fizzles out like a damp firework. The earnest desire of every friend of India must be the former. Mr. Caine then urged the meeting to press beyond everything else for a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole administration of the Government of India. They had precedent on their side, and it appeared to him that what was most wanted was evidence of the safety and desirability of their demands. This could be best obtained by a searching inquiry. A Royal Commission, moved for by the British House of Commons, was the fairest and most impartial tribunal in the world. No person or party, conscious of rectitude of purpose and a good cause, need fear its investigations. The evidence and report of such a Commission would give exactly that series of facts which would best enable Parliament, the final authority for India, to come to sound conclusions with regard to the safety, or otherwise of the admission of educated Indians by election to membership of the great governing bodies of this vast and heterogenous empire. Mr. Caine said he could not close without saying how grateful he was to the thousands of Indian gentlemen who, during his visit, had come to the help of the Temperance party in endeavouring to get some drastic reform of the abkari administration. He was bound to admit that the great bulk of these gentlemen have been advocates of the Congress movement. It will undoubtedly help their movement with English politicians, if it is found that the Congress takes up and discusses questions affecting the social and moral reform of the people of India.

Mr. Caine again assured the meeting of the deep interest excited in England by the Congress movement, and warned them that it was the wholesome habit of sensible and practical politicians to hear both sides of a controversy, and that they must reckon on the statements of their opponents receiving the same courteous and serious consideration as would be given to their own demands and arguments.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

FAINT PRAISE.

The *Indu-Prakash* says:—The passing of a resolution by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce recommending the extension of the English Factory Act to India may itself seem an incident of no consequence, and perhaps the action of the Mill-owners' Association may look like much ado about nothing, since, as one of the speakers at last Wednesday's meeting said, it was not the Indian Government nor the labourers, but the cotton-spinners that pressed for such a measure. It may seem, therefore, that there was no present urgency of the movement. But considering how powerful a part the Manchester interest plays in English politics, of which we have already had some bitter taste, and how telescopic philanthropy exerts a potent influence in swaying English public opinion, the protest of the Mill-owners' Association is neither untimely nor superfluous.

POLITICAL MISREPRESENTATION.

THE *Mahratta*, under the heading the *Times of India* at its old trick, writes: "Our readers now understand the *Times of India* too well. That paper has developed a wonderful faculty for misrepresenting and misreading all native political manifestations. It has a special horror of Lord Ripon and to his ever-to-be gratefully remembered *regime*. On the other hand, it thinks no admiration can be too high or fulsome when the object of it is a ripe and enlightened statesman of Lord Dufferin's calibre. That paper could not shut its eyes to the fact that there was a difference in the parting demonstrations on the occasions of the departures of Lords Ripon and Dufferin. Whereas in the case of the former the whole population joined in expressing at once its regret and gratitude to the noble Viceroy; in the case of the latter there was a lack of enthusiasm observable so far as the native community was concerned. Of course, it would be fair to add that the Anglo-Indian community, has on the other hand, acted precisely contrariwise. But the applause of the Anglo-Indian community, unendorsed as it was by any consent on the part of natives, has still its sting, and we therefore find the *Times of India* making an attempt to detract from the value of the Ripon demonstrations in this way:—"The farewell demonstration to Lord Ripon was organised and paid for. It was a demonstration, and nothing more, and once he had departed, even the vaunted Ripon Fund fell flat; and now the last remains of the Ripon Memorial have found a shelter in the out-house of some later movement. There was nobody to organise and pay farewell crowds to cheer Lord Dufferin off, and no one would for a moment have wished to do so." This reminds one of the story of the "sour grapes." Why does not our contemporary openly give out the names of those who paid for the Ripon demonstrations? To make such an exposure would be doing a service both to the Anglo-Indian and native communities. We challenge our contemporary to substantiate its allegation or to withdraw it.

MODERATION IN ALL THINGS.

ONE thing, above all, observes the *Indu-Prakash*, which the members (of Congress) have to be particularly careful about is that they must be moderate in their demands and speeches. That is the one thing needful to disarm opposition, especially Anglo-Indian opposition. The chief burden of the censure passed by Sir Auckland Colvin and Lord Dufferin is that some of the language used in the Congress literature is intemperate and extravagant. An effort must be made to correct this impression and to reassure the British Government and the public that the Congress aims at nothing revolutionary or disloyal, that its aspirations are thoroughly practical and temperate, and that its one object is to strengthen the hands of Government. Another point worth noting is that the Congress should concentrate its energies upon a few vital subjects, such as representative Councils, reform of administration and education. Such subject as volunteering and Arms Act are in our opinion of secondary importance, and they may be put off for the present. A well conducted practical discussion on the first set of subjects will not fail to influence the Government. The question of education, higher and elementary, is assuming a most threatening aspect. The policy of retrenchment which Government has entered upon is making its unpleasant effects felt first upon education. The attempt to throw the burden of supplying education on people's shoulders is the surest way of crippling it and eventually of cutting it of. It must, therefore, be resisted tooth and nail by all constitutional means, and the National Congress is the best place for organizing a movement all over the country for agitating the question. In its details it is essentially a question of provincial administration, and it is in the provinces that the chief fight must be made. But the Congress might well consider the general educational policy of the Government of India, and record its emphatic protest against the shortsighted parsimony which seems to find favour in those quarters. Education to our mind is a subject of more absorbing interest than even representative Councils.

A QUEER PERSIAN MARRIAGE CUSTOM.

AN extremely handy custom among the Persians which would hardly be popular in England, writes a home paper, is temporary marriage. A Persian couple may enter into matrimony for any specified period of time—a day, a week, a month, six months or longer. A priest and a written contract are required, as in the usual form, and a dowry and present bestowed. Whether the transaction is entered upon for a matter of days or years, at its termination, each one goes their way free of all further obligations towards each other. This form of marriage is indulged in largely by travellers and men whose vocations take them from place to place. A mixed party of travellers—men women, and children—arrive at a village. The susceptible heart of one of the gentlemen is touched by the charms of some rustic *belle*. The village priest is summoned forthwith, and the young lady's father invited to the caravanserai. "I wish to be united in matrimony to your honoured daughter, the light of Mohammed, oh, my father," says the smitten traveller. "Inshallah." "Bismillah!" returns the parent, "for how long?" "For three weeks, oh, my father," says the traveller," and I will make the settlement ten tomans—five tomans down and five upon our return from Meshed, the holy, three weeks hence when your daughter shall be returned thrice blessed from having made with us a pilgrimage to Inman Riza's sanctuary." "What! ten tomans—poob, pooh!" screams the father derisively, and making little of the advantages of the pilgrimage to Meshed. "My daughter is a jewel and the *belle* of the village. The settlement must be 100 tomans cash down." The prospective bridegroom and the father of the young lady in the case now argue and squabble for probably an hour, at the end of which time they compromise on 30 tomans and three-quarters. The priest draws up a marriage contract then and there, which the groom and the bride's parents sign. In it is stated the exact terms of the marriage, the amount of the settlement and the time the contract is to expire. The priest is fed, the settlement money paid over to the father, and the blushing bride, who has had nothing to say in the matter whatever, is handed over to her husband. She is mounted on an ass or bundled into a kajaveh, and accompanies the party on to Meshed. Three weeks later the travellers halt at the same village on their return. The bride of three weeks slides off her donkey, kisses her husband's hands, and returns to her parents' roof. She is now a charming young widow, and possesses thirty tomans and three quarters, besides an extra toman or two presented by her husband at parting if he has been pleased with her conduct as a spouse. With this snug sum and the additional charms of her new condition she of course very soon makes mincemeat of some worthy young peasant's heart, and settles down for life. It sometimes happens, however, that the young bride takes advantage of the temporary marriage to steal away her husband's heart, and then at the old home a new marriage contract is drawn up and she becomes his lifelong helpmeet.

AN EMPEROR'S PRIVATE LIFE.

THE following interesting gossip about the Austrian Emperor is by the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*:—

DASHING AND BENEVOLENT.

Nothing less, it is true, can be expected of a man who, as a dashing, impetuous rider on the manœuvre field, or as a passionate pursuer of the chamois on the snow covered, slippery paths of the Alps, has learned to forget fear, and especially of a man who, by a thousand acts of benevolence to which millions and millions of florins were devoted from his private purse, has proved that he feels for the people he rules over. The Emperor Francis Joseph is imbued with a sense of duty which makes him a model, quite apart from his lofty position, for Ministers as well as for the thousands of minor officials in this great realm. He never gives his *imprimatur* to a bill without carefully reading it.

FROM SIX A.M. TO TEN P.M.

A stupendous memory, of which numerous current anecdotes bear witness, assists the Emperor to a great extent; but he achieves more by hard work and painstaking. His scrupulously regulated life also provides him with the necessary time for all his duties, even on days when he has to speak with from one hundred to one hundred and fifty persons, as is not seldom the case. The Emperor rises all the year round at six in the morning, but very often he is surprised by his personal attendants when sitting at his writing table as early as four in the morning; and between the hour of rising and that of going to bed—usually at ten in the evening — lies a day of harder work than that of the toiler of the soil, relieved only by some reading, which, together with the theatre and the shooting in the mountains, constitute the monarch's only pastime.

THE PLEASURES OF THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

The Emperor is fond of laughing, and this pleasure he mostly enjoys in his family circles—in the society of his children when they were young, and at present in that of his grand-daughter, the child of Rudolph and Stephanie. With the young damsel, now five years old, the Emperor plays like a child, and the happiness he takes away with him from the interviews, with Princess Elizabeth, is visible on his face for hours, and sometimes for days, afterwards. Although of robust health, the Emperor feels already the weight of the manifold cares he went through during forty years of rule; but the regularity of his life, and the exercise in the open which he takes whenever the affairs of State allow him time, keep him hale and strong.

SOLDIER LIFE IN INDIA.

THE soldier's daily life in barracks, writes a military contemporary, is apt to be monotonous, notwithstanding all the opportunities he has of usefully employing his time. In the case of an infantry regiment, at 5 o'clock in the morning the first bugle call, "the rouse," is sounded, which means that the soldier is to prepare himself for the business of the day. Shortly after this the proprietor of the regimental refreshment, or "coffee room," as it is called, comes round the barrack-room with hot coffee and biscuits. A cup of hot coffee and a biscuit can be bought from him for the moderate sum of one pice (or three farthings.) The bugle next sounds the first parade call, which is a signal that the soldier is to rouse himself, wash and dress, neatly fold up his bed-clothes, and go out for an hour's drill. While he is out the barracks are swept and cleansed, and his breakfast is cooked and got ready for him on his return at about 8 o'clock. After breakfast he cleanses and polishes up his accoutrements. In cool weather he may be required to do another hour's drill, under the adjutant or sergeant-major, at 11 o'clock, or perhaps he may have to attend the regimental school for an hour. On his return at 12 o'clock the corporal on duty takes the names of those men who wish to take beer with their dinner, which is brought in bulk to the barrack-room, and there served out. After dinner there is nothing further to be done until three o'clock, when another hour's drill may have to be gone through or perhaps an hour's school: after which the day's work is fairly done. Tea is served up at 5 o'clock. The soldier may then dress himself, and take an evening constitutional, for which purpose he must be cleanly and smartly dressed, with clean white gloves on, and a light cane in his hand. On returning from his walk he may spend the rest of the evening at the library, canteen, Good Templar's lodge, or at a teetotal or prayer meeting; but he must be back in his barrack-room by 9 P.M. to answer at tattoo and go to bed. Should he be a teetotaler, however, he is permitted to remain out till 11 o'clock, a privilege which is granted him on account of his supposed extra steadiness.

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CHRISTMAS FARE TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

ROAST beef figures so prominently in all accounts of Christmas festivities in days gone by that it might almost be supposed our ancestors were in the habit of dining exclusively at Christmas upon what is now called the national dish, with, of course, the addition of plum-pudding. But as a matter of fact, English people of, say, two hundred years ago had nearly as great a variety of food as we have, and the table of a well-to-do citizen presented a sight at the festive season which no one could imitate now without being open to an accusation of vulgarity. The principal dish in the houses of the wealthy, at any rate, was not beef at all, but the boar's head, which was ushered in with regal honours. After the boar's head, the most esteemed dish was the peacock—rarely, if ever, eaten now—and all the old cookery-books contain very elaborate directions for the preparation of the noble bird. Usually the skin was stripped off with the plumage adhering, and, after the peacock had been stuffed with herbs and spices, he was again graced in his natural covering and sent to table. Our forefather's notion of plum-pudding differed very considerably from ours. With them the dish was not a pudding at all, but a broth, and a very extraordinary mixture it appears to have been. First, it would appear a broth of mutton or beef was made, and to this were added raisins, dates, currants, wine, cloves, and other spices, plums, verjuice, ambergris, saffron, eggs, and several other ingredients. And this was eaten, not at the end, but at the beginning of the dinner. The guests must certainly have had good appetites if they did not find this first course sufficiently filling. We should now as soon think of eating such a confection as of eating the Roman garum, a nasty mess, described by Soyer as consisting of the intestines of fish mixed with honey, parsley, garlic, wine, herbs, shallots, mint, spikenard, cheese, and all sorts of other incongruous materials. A dish which was to be found on the tables of all classes was frumenty or furmety, which it might be worth while, indeed, to try now. It was made of bruised wheat, mixed with milk, broth, eggs, sugar, and almonds, and was thought to be a peculiarly appropriate accompaniment for venison. What the full Christmas dinner must have been as regards both quantity and quality we may gather from "The accomplished Cook," by Robert May, *chef* to several noble families in his time, who published his book in 1671. He arranges the Christmas dinner into two courses, the first of which was to begin agreeably with oysters, the appetising value of which has been understood by epicures in all ages. After these came a collar of brawn, a broth of marrowbones, a salad, and a pottage of caponets. Then followed a stuffed breast of veal, a partridge boiled with spices, wine, fruit and nuts, a sirloin which had been basted with claret or melted butter, and then mince pies—these, oddly enough, immediately preceding a leg of mutton with anchovy sauce and a "made dish of sweetbreads," into the composition of which entered chickens, lambstones, marrow, oranges, asparagus, artichokes, musk (!), saffron, potatoes, eggs, verjuice, sugar, Parmesan cheese, cinnamor, nuts, and a few other simple and congruous ingredients. This was evidently intended as the grand dish of the feast, but there was a great deal more to come even before the first course was finished, as, for instance, a roast swan, a kid with a pudding in his belly, a pasty of venison, a haunch of venison, a steak pie, a roast turkey, stuck with cloves, a made dish of chickens in puff paste, two brangeese, one of them larded, and two capons, one also larded, and served with custard and a sauce of boiled prunes, fowl's blood, spices, &c. One would think that by this time the guests would have had about enough; but they were now expected to make a fresh start, and revived their palates with oranges and lemons. First came a lamb or kid, four rabbitts, a "pig soused with tongues"—that is, boiled in wine and spices, then ducks, peasants partridges, a swan pie. Bologna sausages with anchovies, mushrooms, picled oysters, caviare, three brace of teal, a gammon of Westphalian ham or bacon, five brace of plovers, a quince or warden pie, three brace of woodcocks, a "standing tart in puff paste," and preserved fruit, the whole of this elegant feast winding up with such trifles as larks, neats' tongues, sturgeon, salted geese, and jellies. When they rose from the table the guests, if they had done anything like justice to the viands, must indeed have been able to boast that they had what the Americans call a "square meal." Of course this profusion could only be in great houses, but the cookery, even of the middle class was at least as varied as it is now, and, as we have before said, the materials were little, if anything, less numerous. Veal toasts, and carbonadoes, "pamperdy" hog-liver puddings pies of olives, mince neat, and all kinds of fruits, barn door fowls, shields of brawn, sucking pigs, and game of all kinds were commonly to be found on the tables of prosperous citizens. Our ancestors attached more importance to the medicinal value of certain culinary preparations than we do now. Here, for instance, it is a receipt given by Mrs. Cowden Clarke, in an amusing paper published last year. It is for a broth or cullis that was guaranteed to cure one far gone in consumption if taken daily fasting and going to bed, "You take a young cock," we are told, "or a capon, cut him in quarters and bruise all his bones; then take the root of fennel, parsley, and hickery, violet leaves and borage. Put him into an earthen pot for stewing meats in, and between every quarter lay some of the roots and herbs, corianders, whole mace, anise seeds, liquorice scraped and sliced, so filling up the pot. Then put in half a pint of rose water, a quart or more of white wine, two or three dates made clean and cut in pieces, a few prunes and raisins of the sun (and if you put in certain pieces of gold it will be the better and they never the worse); and so cover it close and stop it with deugh, and set the pot in seething water, and let it seeth gently for the space of twelve hours, with a good fire kept still under the brass-pot that it standeth in and the pot kept with liquor so long. When it hath stilled so many hours, take out the earthern pot, open it, strain out the broth into some clean vessel, and give some to the sick person morning and evening, as I said, warmed and spiced as best pleaseth the taste." It is to be feared, that this concoction would have but little effect on the lungs of the patients, although it might have operated with considerable vigour upon their stomachs.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE EAST AFRICAN QUESTION.

A ZANZIBAR telegram received by the *Berliner Tageblatt* confirms the report that the revolt is vasibly spreading and increasing on the coast. It is stated that the German cruiser-frigate Carela has seized an Arab dhow full of slaves. Count Herbert Bismarck went to Friedrichsruh yesterday. It is understood that his visit is connected with the East African question. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says:—Now that the blockade has commenced, there are signs that Prince Bismarck is beginning to bend his whole energies to the East African question. The slavery question is engaging the special attention of Prince Bismarck, and I learn from a trustworthy source that the Chancellor is in no slight degree piqued at England having taken out of his hands, so to speak, the initiative in the matter of a Conference on that subject. It was at the instance of Germany that the Congo Conference met, and to the Germany mind, therefore, it is against the order of things that the natural sequel to this Conference should owe its genesis to the policy of England. I repeat that Prince Bismarck, with whom *amor patri* and *amour propre* are everything, is not a little ruffled at this; but he is still more anxious to deprive Dr Windthorst and the Catholics in Germany of the credit of heading the anti-slavery moment within the empire. It would never suit the plans of the Chancellor to see the Clericals reap as much political prestige as the championship of an anti-slavery crusade would confer upon them; and therefore, while equally zealous for the attainment of the object aimed at by the Catholics, he would prefer to have its achievements regarded more in the light of a diplomatic success than in that of a popular and religious movement. A royal decree is published at Lisbon announcing a blockade by Portuguese war-vessels of the Portuguese possessions on the East African coast between 10 deg, 28 mn and 12 deg. 58 min south latitude, and prohibiting the importation and exportation of arms and ammunition, with a view to repressing the slave-trade and insuring tranquility in those regions.

FRENCH sympathizers with the crusade against Monte Carlo have learned with regret the death, at the age of fifty-two, of Mr. James Alexander, at one time secretary of the International Committee, and to the last a zealous advocate of the suppression of the gaming-tables. Under the auspices of the late Mr. Edward Catalet, Mr. Henry Thompson, and others, Mr. Alexander pleaded the cause with many public men in France and elsewhere. He was also a promoter of railway projects in Asia Minor.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head, of 23 years' standing, by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY IN SCOTLAND.

THE Marquis of Salisbury drove into Edinburgh on Friday morning, Nov. 30th, in order to receive a number of addresses from various associations, clubs and other Conservative and Liberal Unionist organisations in all parts of Scotland. Altogether there were addresses from sixty-two political organisations. The presentation of addresses occupied nearly half an hour.

Having replied to these, in a lengthy speech, Lord Salisbury subsequently, at the Lyceum Theatre, the Earl of Hopetoun being in the chair, spoke on Irish affairs. He said:—I am very well aware that when people have got nothing they cannot pay their debts, and that must apply to debts owing to the landlords as well as to anybody else. We have never had the slightest objection to recognise that principle, and to apply with a very liberal hand the ordinary principles of bankruptcy to the Irish tenant. If he cannot pay his debts, by all means, give him a certificate and let him go. You cannot make a man pay what he has not the means to pay. But what we are required to do, and what we object in the strongest manner to do, is to select a number of the creditors of the tenant, and say that these men, being supported by the agitation, shall have their debts paid, and these other men, being obnoxious to the National League, shall not have their debts paid. I need not say that we have heartily approved and unfailingly supported the present Chief Secretary for Ireland, whose firm, fearless, and impartial administration of the law has opened a new era in executive government in that country. But there is one point upon which our adversaries are never weary of dilating: that he has never given, in the administration of punishment, any preference to what are called political offenders. People are easily carried away by phrases. A cant word will do an infinity of harm, and produce a great deal of illusion. I want you to think over the matter, and ask yourselves what is the meaning of these words, "political offenders," and what is the justice of the claim that any special indulgence should be extended to them. In the first place, I venture to say these gentlemen are not political offenders at all. (Cheers.) I understand a political offender to be a man who levies, according to his power, some species of civil war against the Government of his country, for the purpose of changing its form. I do not at all approve of or sympathise with such a person; but that is what is ordinarily called a political offender. A man who counsels other people to swindle their creditors out of their debts is not a political offender, and that is the position which is occupied by a great number of these gentlemen on whose behalf your compassion is claimed. Your compassion is claimed also for another reason. We are told that they are gently nurtured. That is a terrible thing—that they should have to wash up their own slops and lie upon a plank bed. (Laughter.) Have we really come to this, that you are prepared to abandon what is the highest achievement of civilisation—perfect equality before the law? (Cheers.) I thought it was an accepted thing with all politicians, and among all classes, that if a man offended before the law, whether he was gently nurtured, whether he was educated or uneducated, whether he wore broadcloth or frieze, he must pay the penalty which the law enforces, without any reference to his position. (Cheers.) I am ashamed that such a claim should be advanced on behalf of men whose gentle nurture I will not inquire into, but at all events, who owe their position in society more to the American dollar than to any other element (Cheers; a Voice: "A vile slander" and cries of "Put him out"), I have gone off on a particular case, but I wanted you rather in the interests of accurate political and administrative science, to consider the case of political offenders generally. Let us assume that these gentlemen are what are called political offenders; on what ground is it that they are not to not to be punished if they offend against the law? Has that been the practice of mankind? Is there any precedent for it? Without going very far back, 100 or 130 years ago, the heads of the political offenders of this country appeared at the top of Temple Bar. (Laughter.) But we need not go far back as that; I think we shall find that, taking the case of India only thirty years ago, in 1857, if ever there was a political movement, it was the movement that is known as the Indian Mutiny; I do not think any particular delicacy was shown in punishing the offenders on that occasion. My impression is that most of them were blown from the mouths of guns. I do not know that a political murderer, for instance, has ever been very delicately treated in the French Empire; but incessantly, against French rulers of all kinds there have been plots of murder; but the murderers have always been dealt with entirely as other murderers have been. That has not been confined to France. In Germany, in Austria, in Italy, in America, there have been men who have committed the crime of murder in the alleged interest of some political party; but no one has spared them; they have always paid the penalty which they deserved. (Cheers.) A few years ago there was a half-breed in Canada called Riel, who rebelled against this country, and attempted to spread desolation and misery in a fruitful and a smiling land. It was his second offence. Was he treated according to this modern doctrine of political offenders? No, the Canadian Government, which represents the people, if ever a Government did, simply hanged him for his offence. (Cheers.) I know not where this strange, maudlin, effeminate doctrine with respect to the treatment of political offenders has come from. Now I will tell you what is the rule in modern societies in respect to political offenders. If the political cause with which they are associated is so thoroughly conquered that no further danger is to be apprehended from them, they are treated with indulgence; but they are treated as all offenders should be treated, with a view to the influence which their punishment may have upon the community at large, with a view to the extent which it may deter other men from following their example. (Cheers.) When the Northern States conquered the Confederate States, great attention was very fairly drawn to the mercy with which they treated those who had been in arms against them; but the reason was that the overthrow was complete and irremediable, and no further danger was to be apprehended from enterprises of that kind. So, the other day, when the Egyptian Government, with the assistance of England, overthrew the rebellious enterprise of Arabi Pasha, there was a strong feeling in this country that Arabi should be spared, and he was spared; that is to say, he was sent to perpetual exile in a distant land. But why was that done? Because the overthrow was so complete that no further danger was to be apprehended from enterprises of that kind, and therefore there was no reason for the application of that deterrent penalty which is the entire, but the only justification of the punishment which man inflicts upon man; that is the sole sense in which political offenders can be spared, but as long as political offences are dangerous to the community or to the State, as long as they tend to propagate themselves, and other men are likely to imitate the example that has been given, so long they must be treated just as all other offences are treated, with a view to the deterrent effect of the punishment, and political offenders must be shown, or rather other men must be shown, that the ruler does not bear the sword in vain. (Cheers.) That is the sole justification, and it is the ample justification, of giving a full measure of penalty to those who have broken the laws of their country, even though it may be alleged on their behalf that they are political offenders.

The proceedings shortly afterwards terminated, and Lord Salisbury left Edinburgh for London, accompanied by the Earl of Hopetoun.

EXCITING SCENE IN AN ISLINGTON CHURCH.

ON Sunday night (Dec 2) while service was proceeding in the Islington Congregational Church, there was a sudden and shrill blast from a horn, and a voice exclaimed "Repent ye, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand." At once the preacher (Rev. Robert Berry) stopped in his discourse, and there was a small panic among the female portion of the congregation, as the man who had blown the horn continued to declare that as the walls of Jericho had fallen before the blast of a trumpet in the hands of a very unworthy person, so the walls of wicked London should fall before the blast of his trumpet, because he was commissioned by God to warn the people that the millennium was at hand, and that the wicked would have to meet their fate. By this time there was more tranquillity, because one of the deacons had called in a policeman, who proceeded to take the man into custody for brawling in church. The prisoner, a man of about twenty-six or twenty-eight years of age, with fair hair, whiskers and moustache, had sack cloth about his loins beneath an outer coat, and he carried a ram's horn and a small wallet containing religious books, prominent among which was one entitled "The Martyr of Brentwood." The poor fellow was taken to the police station and charged, and he seemed to think his sanity was doubted, for he repeatedly protested that he was perfectly sane, but that he had a divine mission to fulfil. Indeed, he warned the divisional surgeon that if he declared him insane, the wrath of the Almighty would assuredly descend upon him. He was removed to the parish infirmary.

ONE-POUND NOTES FOR ENGLAND.

MR. A. EGMONT HAKE writes to the *St. James's Gazette*:—

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SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following:—

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The Popular Watch, good value goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
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Finest Manufactured.

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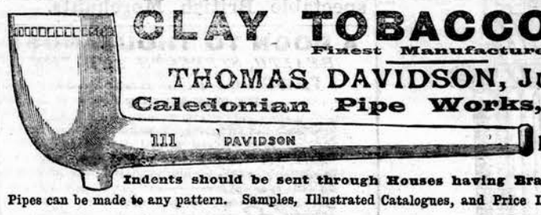

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Indents should be sent through Houses having Branches in Great Britain.

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QUININE & CAMPHOR

PILLS,

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Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Not an empirical medicine, but from the prescription of an eminent Physician.

Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

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FELT! FELT! FELT!

for Roofing Go-downs, &c.

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS.
MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
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THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

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SADDLES FOR **DISTRICT USE.**

THESE Saddles are similar to the Military Regulation Saddles (illustrated above) combining all the advantages of the latter with the addition of being extra light (though *very* strong) and cheap.

Rs. 65. COMPLETE: **Rs. 65.**

We have just received a further Consignment, and from reports received from purchasers of our former stock,

WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM.

For district work they are invaluable, being made to carry Saddle bags, Valise, etc. etc., and are easily re-stuffed, they have a clear channel from cantle to pommel, allowing a free passage of air, which, besides being cool and comfortable for the horse, prevents the possibility of a sore back, they are excellently shaped, have a good roomy seat and narrow grip, insuring a good and comfortable seat.

WHITE AND COLOURED DOESKIN SADDLES, ALLOVER PIGSKIN DO., CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY OFFICERS' REGULATION SADDLES ALWAYS IN STOCK; ALSO A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF BRIDLES, WHIPS, BITS, AND SPURS, ETC., SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENGLISH-MADE HARNESS, ETC., ETC.

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Please apply for our New Illustrated Price List.

THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day.
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem, your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way.
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dibrughar, Upper Assam, India. March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asia in India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

Prepared only at

ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.

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JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

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"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

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for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.

EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT

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DR GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D. 9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexia, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Cie, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

DR GIBERT'S

Depuratory Iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

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DR FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

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Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

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ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue

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THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

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Chlorosis-Wasting diseases

Poorness of Blood

No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE of Iron, cinchona & of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.

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Of Special Interest to European Residents

Protected by HER MAJESTY'S Royal Letters Patent.

Possesses HYGIENIC PROPERTIES hitherto unknown to Science:

Upwards of Fifty Patents, Registrations, and Trade Marks have been secured for this wonderful discovery, protecting the INVENTOR'S RIGHTS in every civilised country.

An Invention that will revolutionise the existence of European Residents in India, and prove an unmistakable blessing to European and Native alike.

The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL; and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.

SALT REGAL is a high-class Antiseptic Saline, in the form of a delicate white powder, scientifically compounded, which instantly produces in water a *Beautiful Rose-coloured* effervescing, *antiseptic*, Saline Draught, most refreshing and exhilarating.

SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Blood Poisoning, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Irritation of the Skin, Weariness, Lassitude, Headache, and for all purposes for which Saline preparations have hitherto been used.

SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
Corrects all errors of Diet, eating or drinking.

SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.
Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the same operation.

SALT REGAL is a Natural Disinfectant. It removes all bad humours from the body, and renders it proof against infection of every kind.

SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
Is a Health-restorer.

SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

SALT REGAL renders harmless Bactriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.
Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.

SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

SALT REGAL will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.
By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

SALT REGAL taken regularly makes good Workers.
Taken regularly makes good Sleepers.
Makes Life enjoyable.

SALT REGAL —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
—A daily draught to the Debilitated will restore and maintain Health.

SALT REGAL is invaluable for use in Families.
Children are very fond of it.

SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
Is a high-class Saline, and has been approved by the most Scientific Chemists of the age.

SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. *(See Analysis.)*

CERTIFICATE OF LATEST ANALYSIS.

Institute of Chemical Technology and Analytical Laboratory.
Liverpool, 13th Feb. 1888.

Messrs. FRITZ & Co.,

Dear Sirs,—In accordance with your request I have carefully tested the action of your "SALT REGAL" on the different organisms found in impure waters, and find that it exerts a directly destructive action on most of them, whilst with others its effect is to reduce their vitality, consequently it should prove very useful in the prevention and treatment of diseases arising from the use of impure waters and the breathing of impure air.

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Analyst.

SALT REGAL is indispensable to all who are away from home, and no Traveller or Voyageur should venture without it.

SALT REGAL is a Royal Patent, and any attempt at imitation is a Felony.

SALT REGAL is sold in Bottles (hermetically sealed) and can be obtained through all Vendors of Proprietary Articles. If any difficulty, please address the undermentioned who have stocks and can supply the trade or private customers.

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SMITH, STANISTREET & CO., Calcutta.
S. BROOKS & CO., York House, Kurrachee.

Translations in Hindustani, Bengali, Tamal, and Telugu, are being prepared.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

FRITZ & CO., SALT REGAL WORKS, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

☞ **SALT REGAL has made hosts of friends in the Colonies and Foreign Countries, and its increasing Sale and growing popularity are bye words among those who sell it. SALT REGAL is already well-known and regularly used on board Passenger Steamers going from Liverpool to India.**

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☞ FULL PARTICULARS. ☜

These Pills are not an empirical medicine. Dr. Flemming was a celebrated Physician practising long in India, who specially prepared these Pills to meet the diseases peculiar to Anglo-Indians. They have stood the test of more than sixty years' use as a

MILD, SAFE, AND TONIC APERIENT FOR

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILIOUS HEADACHES, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS and LOW SPIRITS, FLATULENCE, and HEARTBURN,

and to supply the great need for a Pill to ward off

MALARIAL AND BILIOUS FEVERS.

The *rationale* of the cure is simply that the Pills are a combination of Quinine, Camphor, Vegetable Tonics, Laxatives, and Restoratives, so united as to produce a gentle aperient effect, acting on the liver and purifying the blood, having also the well-known beneficial effects of Quinine and Camphor upon the system, thus *giving tone, instead of causing the usual enervating after-effects* of aperient medicines. The Pills *contain no mercury or any injurious ingredient whatever.*

UNPROFESSIONAL USE OF QUININE.

Although experience has proved beyond question that Quinine is a medicine without an equal for many of the complaints peculiar to residents in hot climates, it is well known that the injudicious use of it (notably of the Sulphate) results in a chronic disordered state of the digestive system, manifested by unsteady hands and loss of power in the senses of hearing and sight. This unsatisfactory state of affairs need continue no longer, as by

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE AND CAMPHOR PILLS

Quinine can be readily taken in scientific doses. Each Pill contains only a small quantity of the Sulphate, so that *persons of a delicate habit* can take them with absolute certainty of *freedom from the distressing results* (sickness, headache, &c.) which frequently attend the taking of Quinine in the ordinary (somewhat careless) manner. Those who in general are unable to bear even small quantities of Quinine if taken alone, need have no fear in the use of Dr. Flemming's Pills. The combination of other ingredients effectually prevents the nauseating after-effects which Quinine sometimes produces.

A DOUBLE BENEFIT,

i.e. the remedial action of Quinine on the blood and the cleansing of the stomach, is thereby secured.

These Pills *never fail* to act on the nervous system as a gentle stimulant (*entirely free from subsequent reaction or depression of its energies*), invigorating the whole body and exhilarating the mind.

The Pills are coated, and therefore easy to take; they are put up in securely-corked bottles, and will keep good for many years in any climate.

DOSES.

As a Dinner or Digestive Pill	One every day an hour before dinner.
As an Aperient	One, two, or three Pills occasionally at bed-time.
At first indication of Fever	One Pill twice a day.
After Fever	One Pill each night at bed-time.
For a Child (able to swallow Pills)	Half the Adult dose.

Prepared only by GEO. THOS. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London, and sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d. To be obtained from the following Firms in India. Other Agents wanted.

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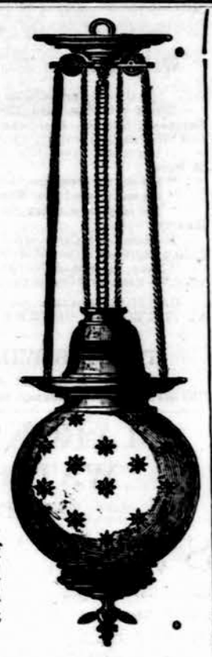
LAMPS! LAMPS!!



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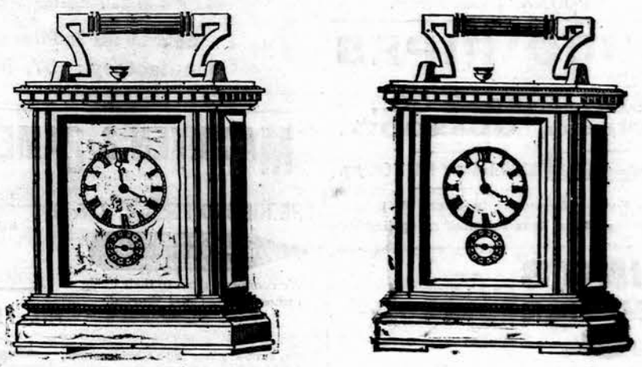
In view of the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S FESTIVITIES, Messrs. FAVRE-LEUBA and Co. beg to remind the Public that the liquidation of the undermentioned articles still continues:—

MARBLE CLOCKS	... ...	from Rs. 30	to 300
OFFICE CLOCKS ...	... ...	„ „ 14	„ 60
OFFICE TIME-PIECES	... ...	„ „ 10	„ 40
CARRIAGE CLOCKS	... ...	„ „ 25	„ 300

and a beautiful selection of GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, comprising articles too numerous to detail.

All these Goods are sold at an ENORMOUS REDUCTION, and intending buyers should hasten to seize an opportunity, which may not occur again for years, to purchase first-class articles at Manufactures price.



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PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

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A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

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THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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Is patronised by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ **CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.**

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

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Qualities are denoted by daggers 1 to 6 on the neck of bottle,

and all have this label with autograph of the makers.

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY TO ALL OTHERS.

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